

Don't Buy Diamonds

From us if you can do better with
any other house.

Our reason for believing that we offer better
diamond values than can be shown elsewhere is:
Because—We buy our diamonds right in Am-
sterdam, the world's diamond market. Buy for
"spot cash" and in large quantities. Selecting the
stones personally on our annual purchasing trip.

We have our own factory on the premises,
where we mount our diamonds at minimum cost.

Does this argument hold water?

If so, call on us when contemplating the pur-
chase of a diamond or other precious stones.

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Challoner & Mitchell

Diamond Merchants and Jewelers
1017 Government Street

Victoria, B.C.

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Dixi Coffee

A blend of the finest old
Government Java and
Arabian Mocha at
50c, 40c & 30c per lb.

Dixi Tea

Noted throughout Western
Canada for its rich syrupy
flavor and fine bouquet at:
\$1, 50c & 35c per lb.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

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Where you get the best things to eat and drink.

Sandals for Foot-Comfort

Think what a lot of comfort and fun the wee ones can have on the sands in sandals. Many ladies, too, find them unrivaled for shore and country wear. A fine stock here:

CHILDREN'S SANDALS, American make, warranted not to rip, all sizes \$1.35, \$1.25 and \$1.00
CHILDREN'S SANDALS, smart tan ankle strap, especially made, all sizes \$1.50 and \$1.25
LADIES' SANDALS, all sizes, very stylish \$1.75

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson St., Victoria

Your Shoes will be right if you get them here.

Banquet

Tenth Anniversary, Maryland Casualty Company, May 2, 1901
Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore, Md.

CASSADRILLA SHERRY

Cherrystone Clams
Salted Almonds
Olives
Celery
Green Turtle Maderla

Planked Chesapeake Bay Roe Shad
Hot House Cucumbers

Sweet Bread
Braies
Financiers
New Pearls

Funch Belvedere

Roast Capon
Brussels Sprouts
Potatoes Rissolles

Cold Smithfield Ham
Asparagus
Vinaigrette

Milkado Form of Ice Cream
Assorted Cakes
Bon Bon

Camembert and Roquefort Cheese
Coffee

G. H. MUMM &
COMPANY'S
EXTRA DRY

CIGARS
CIGARETTES
WHITE ROCK

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Orchard's Sentence Commuted.

Bolso, Idaho, July 1.—The state
board of pardons today commuted the
sentence of Harry Orchard, who was
under sentence to hang next Friday
for the murder of former Governor
Frank Steunenberg, to imprisonment
for life.

Racing Expenditures.

Albany, N. Y., July 1.—President C.
J. Fitzgerald of the Brighton Beach
Racing association today certified that
the association had expended \$7,000 in
opposing the anti-race track bill at the
sessions of the legislature this year.
Statements of the racing association
filed today show expenditures of about
\$50,000.

Papermakers Pay Fines.

New York, July 1.—Twenty-two
members of the Manila & Fibre Paper
Manufacturers' association, who were
fined \$2,000 each recently for operating
a combine in restraint of trade, paid
their fines to the United States
circuit court today. The other two
companies are expected to pay their
fines in a few days.

President of San Domingo.

San Domingo, July 1.—Gen. Ramon
Caceres, who was selected president of
the republic of San Domingo last
month, today took the oath of office
for the ensuing term of six years. The
ceremony was witnessed by the members
of the diplomatic and consular
bodies, a large gathering of senators
and deputies and people of the city.

Starts for the Pole.

New York, July 1.—Commander Robert
Peary of the steamer Roosevelt, in
which the Arctic explorer will make
his next trip in search of the north
pole, will leave New York on Monday.
Arrangements for the expedition have
been practically completed, and Com-
mander Peary said to day that suffi-
cient funds had been raised to make
the trip a certainty. Peary will not
sail with his ship from New York, but
will join her at Sydney, C. B.

SEIZED FISHING TUG MAKES ITS ESCAPE

Peculiar Adventure of Ameri-
can Alleged Poachers on
Lake Huron

Alpena, Mich., July 1.—The fishing
tug R. T. Roy of this city, which was
seized last Thursday by Canadian
Fisheries Officer E. S. Duncan of Fil-
ton, Ont., while alleged to be fishing
in Canadian waters, arrived here to-
day after a remarkable escape from
the Canadian officials.

The tug after the seizure was first
taken to South Bay, Manitoulin Island,
and the crew there placed under arrest.
On Monday Officer Duncan started
for Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., with the
tug Endress, towing the Roy. Late
that night the Roy went aground on
Fox Island reef. The Canadians could
not release her with the Endress, and
therefore went to secure a larger tug.

Capt. George Whitten and the Amer-
ican crew of the Roy set to work
shifting ballast, etc., and working the
tug off the reef started for American
waters, arriving here today after a stop
at Detour for coal and supplies. Capt.
Whitten denies that he was fishing in
Canadian waters. Officer Duncan left
all his effects and papers on the Roy,
and they are now in charge of the cus-
toms officers here.

Youthful Murderer.

Leisure, Minn., July 1.—Robert Jar-
dine, aged ten years, was brought to
trial here from his home at Casota, charged
with having shot and instantly
killed Kelley Russell St. John, a boy about
his own age, for whom he is said to
have lain in waiting.

Two Were Drowned.

Burlington, Vt., July 1.—While
Henry D. Bagar was assisting Sadie
Brown, aged nineteen years, into his
rowboat from the Champlain Trans-
portation company's wharf here, the
boat was upset and the girl and
young man were drowned. Miss Anna
McQuen, aged sixteen years, who was
in the boat, was rescued.

Granting Rebates.

San Francisco, July 1.—Two addi-
tional indictments were returned by
the federal grand jury against the
Southern Pacific Railroad company on
charges of having granted rebates to
Miller & Lux food shippers from
Button Willow, Mercer county, and
Gillow via Stockton to Boston. This
completed the work of the jury, which
had been in session since April 10. It
is alleged that in August, 1906, Miller &
Lux had returned to them substantial
differentials from the regular
freight rates and that other shippers
were not so favored.

Big Order for Lumber.

Bellingham, July 1.—One of the big-
gest lumber orders placed here in a
number of months has been received
by the West Coast Timber Company.
The order comes from the Rogers
Lumber Company, of Minnesota, and
is for 700,000 feet of dimension stuff
and small timbers. The lumber will
fill thirty freight cars.

Degrees From Oxford.

Oxford, July 1.—Oxford University
today conferred a number of degrees
upon prominent ecclesiastics. The
Archbishop of Toronto was given the
honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.
Two Americans, Frederick Rogers
Graves, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of
Shanghai, and John McKim, Protes-
tant Episcopal Bishop of Tokio, were
also given this degree.

Dominion Day on the Prairies.

Winnipeg, July 1.—Ideal weather
prevailed throughout the Canadian
west today. Dominion Day was cele-
brated in the usual manner, lacrosse,
baseball and horse racing events
being the principal attractions. Thousand
of people spent the day at Lake
Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba, both
the Canadian Pacific and Canadian
Northern running trains every hour to
these popular summer resorts.

Vermont Congressman.

Bethel, Vt., July 1.—Con-
gressman Ellerton masking, of Bethel,
was refused re-nomination by the
district Republican convention in
this city, Frank H. Plumley, of North-
field, receiving the nomination by a
vote of 317 to 150. Mr. Plumley is
well known. Several years ago he
acted as legal counsel for the mining
interests of Great Britain and other countries
against Venezuela. He is 84 years
old. For several years he was judge
of the court of claims of Vermont,
and is lecturer on national law at Nor-
wich university.

Get Big Contract.

Winnipeg, July 1.—Peter Lyall and
sons of Montreal and Winnipeg, have
awarded the contract for the
construction of parliament buildings at
Regina. The cost of the work will be
\$1,000,000. Work will be started im-
mediately.

Emperors May Meet.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—A meeting
between Emperor Nicholas of Russia

and Emperor William of Germany

on the Baltic, an intimation of which ap-
pears in the Reich, was considered

here as quite possible, although no in-
formation concerning such an ex-
change is yet available.

SOME DANGER TO FOREIGNERS

Situation in Persian City of
Tabriz is Growing More
Serious

WILD HORSEMEN AT HAND

Fighting Between the Shah's
Troops and Revolutionists
is Continuous

LONDON, JULY 1.—The situation at Tabriz, Persia, continues to be serious.

Private despatches received here this
morning say that the people have erected
barricades in the streets, and the
fighting is going on night and day.
Tabriz and the entire province of
Azerbaijan are strongholds of the
revolutionists, and the arrival there
yesterday of troops to strengthen the
forces of the Shah has increased the
danger of the situation.

The entry of the troops to the city
is opposed by the revolutionaries, and
all the bazaars are being closed, and
there has been some looting of resi-
dences of delegates to the assembly
and business houses.

Increasing cause for alarm is found
in the fact that Tabriz is surrounded
by Rachin Khan and his horsemen.
They are supporters of the Shah.
Should these riders be turned loose
on the city the lives of even the
foreigners there would be endangered.

No details are given of the recent
fighting, but one of the despatches
concluded with these words: "A good
deal more bloodshed is expected before
the trouble is settled."

The foreign community resident at
Tabriz is small, and is composed mostly
of Russians. There are a British
consul general, A. C. Wratislaw, and a
Russian consul general, M. Pohitonow,
the staffs of the Imperial Bank and the
telegraph company and a few
Europeans engaged in the carpet trade.
The British and Russian consulates are
guarded by Cossacks.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—News was
received here today showing that the
situation at Tabriz, Persia, is serious.
Mounted followers of Rachin Khan
have been arriving before the city
since yesterday. They met with resis-
tance. This exasperated them, when
they at once began committing atroc-
ities, in which the mob joined. The
excitement is described as intense.
The anti-revolutionists, feeling them-
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Seattle, July 1.—The Victoria oars-
men entered in the North Pacific As-
sociation of Amateur Oarsmen regatta
arrived in Seattle today and proceeded
at once to have their boats shipped
out to Lake Washington. By eleven
o'clock all the crews were out on the
water and going over the course.
Practice was kept up until the middle
of the afternoon. In the evening a
few of them attended the Gotch-Roller
match and all retired early. They are
very confident of success. All the
competitors except Vancouver have
arrived. So far the most dangerous
crew in the fours that has appeared
is Portland, with Rex Conant, last
year stroke and captain of Stanford
university, in the place of Dillbaugh.
The Victoria boys, however, have tak-
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down by the appearance of the Web-
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COOKING WITH GAS

is far superior to and more convenient than any other method; safer and more economical.



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and ensures a more uniform result. No dust, ashes and smoke, as from coal or wood. No overheating or underheating. You burn the gas only while cooking. An ideal summer way. Call here and let us tell you about our Gas Stoves and Ranges. Prices will please you.

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Corner Fort and Langley Streets

To Whet Your Appetite
and Cool Your Blood

Spanish Olives, per bottle 60c, 40c and 25c
Stuffed Olives, per bottle 20c
Pickles, Mixed and Mustard, per bottle 35c, 25c and 15c
Salad Dressing, Durkee and Royal, per bottle 75c, 40c and 25c

Special Values

25c

Lime Juice, per bottle
Raspberry Vinegar, per bottle
English Syrups, all flavors
W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

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Single hour \$2.00
To and from the Theatre within the city limits, one or four persons \$2.50

Baggage delivered to all parts of the city, or checked to its destination to any address in the United States or Canada, at reasonable rates.

Give us your order; we guarantee prompt service at any hour during the day or night.

WE BUY AND SELL HORSES

Manure delivered to any part of the city,

The Victoria Transfer Co. Telephone 129

Take the Crimp

and take a good look at it.

Make Sure it's the Crimp that insures Easy Washing and Few Destroyed Linens.

In other words, make sure you are getting one of

Eddy's Washboards

Positively Persist that your Grocer sells you Eddy's.

Recollection of Quality

Remains long after the cost is forgotten. It is Value rather than Price that counts. It may cost you no more to have your painting and decorating done in a first class and workmanlike manner by a reliable firm.

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MELLOR BROS., LTD.

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CLEAR ROCK

MINERAL SPRING

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WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN.

Cases, 50 Quarts, 100 Pints, 100 Splits
Patent Metal Capped.

Will Blend Perfectly With All Spirits
and Wines.

Bottled
at
the
Springs

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

Sole Agents

Victoria, B.C.

PROVINCIAL LIBRARIAN
MAKES ANNUAL REPORT

Mr. Bancroft Forgot to Return
Valuable Papers—More
Space Needed

Extensive excerpts from the annual report of E.O.S. Scholfield, the provincial librarian, will be found printed below, and a perusal will show that a very extensive and valuable library is being accumulated in the parliament buildings, including both works of a constitutional character of value to legislators and many historical documents, as well as publications of the kind generally found in public libraries. In this connection it may be observed with regret that Mr. Bancroft, the historian, omitted to return a quantity of valuable papers lent to him for the purposes of his history. Mr. Bancroft is now dead, and his library has been purchased by the state of California. If the facts were made known to the state authorities of California it would seem more likely that tardy reparation would be made by the reparation of the manuscripts loaned in this way.

The travelling libraries continue to be appreciated in the more remote parts of the province and the increased appropriation will permit this year of their use being extended. Another noteworthy feature of the report is the suggestions for the badly needed increase of accommodation of the library. Apparently considerable portions of the library have now to be stored in inaccessible places.

The report follows:

The Catalogue

It is the pleasant duty of the writer to state for your information that the catalogue is at last nearing completion. It is clearly recognized that a library, no matter how replete it may be in the way of books, is practically useless without a proper system of classification and a catalogue perfectly illustrating and supplementing that system.

A library without a properly classified catalogue may be compared to an important work of reference with no index to render its valuable contents readily accessible to the student or general reader. It has been, therefore, the earnest wish of the undersigned to have the catalogue completed with all despatch. But it has not been possible to carry on this undertaking with greater rapidity, because many things have interfered with the regular work of the Department with the result that untoward delays have occurred from time to time. The prolonged absence on two occasions of the able and careful cataloguer has broken the continuity of the work and retarded its completion in no small degree. The task of cataloguing 35,000 volumes is one of magnitude and involves a great amount of labor. It is not only necessary to classify each volume according to its subject for the subject catalogue, but, in addition, author and title lists have to be prepared in order that the catalogue may be a perfect instrument. When it is remembered that the annual accessions usually total some 2,250 books and about 4,000 pamphlets it will be understood what a large amount of work has been involved in bringing the catalogue up to date. But the cataloguer has not only been busy with the new accessions; she has also been working steadily at the large mass of material comprising parliamentary papers and various official documents, with a certain number of the historical works which formed the library in the earlier years of its existence. When once all the old material has been properly arranged and listed, it will not be a hard matter to keep the work abreast of the times. It is believed that the value of the work now being accomplished will be clearly demonstrated in the years to come, when the classification and cataloguing of the library has been established upon a permanent and satisfactory basis. It would be easy enough perhaps to adopt some expedient that might, for the time being, answer all requirements, but as sooner or later it would be found absolutely necessary to discard an out of date method and to adopt at once a scientific system rather than to do this work in such a manner as would only complicate matters when it should be decided to proceed upon proper lines.

Naturally enough the work of evolving order out of chaos has proceeded slowly, but when the many and great difficulties which had to be overcome are considered, perhaps not so slowly as might have been expected. In all events the catalogue has been established upon a secure basis, on lines in accordance with modern library science. It is automatically expansive and it may be indefinitely extended. Whether or not it would be advisable to print the whole catalogue is a question not easily answered off-hand. In nearly all large public libraries nowadays it is considered a waste of time and money to print cumbersome catalogues which must, in a comparatively short time, become more or less obsolete. The card catalogue, with the aid of the indicator, to a large extent, has destroyed the usefulness of the unwieldy printed catalogue for general use. Of course in a parliamentary library, where there are large permanent collections of documents and books, the case is somewhat different. In such a library a printed catalogue would be of great service; once printed it would be a comparatively easy matter to keep it up to date by the occasional publication of small supplementary volumes.

The cost of printing a complete catalogue of the Provincial Library would be large, as this would mean the publication of a volume of at least five hundred pages. Nevertheless, it is believed that if a complete, or partial, catalogue were issued the saving of time and convenience to the members resulting therefrom would be an ample recompense for the cost of the work.

In concluding these few remarks on the catalogue, the writer wishes to particularly commend the work of Miss Alma Russell, the cataloguer, who, as usual, has discharged her onerous and important duties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Congested State of Library.

Judging by the experience of today, it is unfortunate that better accommodation was not provided for the library of the Legislative Assembly when the new government buildings were erected a few years ago. Apparently the library was overlooked at the time the plans were decided upon, or perhaps it may be that it has grown much more rapidly than was ever anticipated in 1893. In any event from the time the department first moved into its present quarters until today great difficulty has been experienced in finding wall space for the new shelving required from time to time. As far back as 1893, it was found impossible to accommodate all the volumes

on the shelves in the stack room, and from that year to this the lack of space has been the most serious problem that has confronted the department. At different times shelves have been placed in adjoining apartments and latterly it has been found necessary to invade the committee and members' rooms, as well as to erect book cases in three vaults in the basement of the building. But, in spite of all that has been done in the way of providing additional shelving, the library is today as congested, or more congested, than ever. At the present rate of progress, at least 250 feet of new shelving—covering approximately 275 square feet of wall space—is required every year. And no walls are available. These figures show how lamentably deficient the present quarters are.

While a great deal has been accomplished in the way of collecting such papers, much remains to be done. An earnest effort will be made this year to complete certain sets of the official publications of Great Britain and of the British Dominions beyond the seas. Without these documents it is often difficult to fully understand and appreciate the conclusions arrived at and the deductions made by such constitutional authorities as May, Todd, Bourinot and others. These authors continually refer to papers which are essential to a proper understanding of the various points discussed in their respective works. The current reports may be obtained readily enough but the back files are not so easily acquired. For instance, complete sets of the debates, Journals and Sessional papers of the Imperial parliament of the first five decades of the nineteenth century are as scarce as they are important. The works of all the constitutional authorities are founded largely upon these documents and if these were complete, say from the beginning of the nineteenth century, it would be a great convenience to those wishing to look up points of parliamentary practice and procedure.

As the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia is governed, when the local rules do not apply or are silent, by the practice of the British house of commons, as exemplified by Sir T. Erskine May in his well-known work on parliamentary practice and procedure, it is very desirable that the sets of "Hansard" and the Journals of the house of lords and house of commons should be as complete as possible. These volumes would often be particularly useful, as they contain in full the rulings and decisions of the speaker upon any important points. Heretofore it has not been possible to acquire these documents, even when opportunity offered, because of their heavy cost. The files of "Hansard" now in the library date from 1865, and the files of the Journals from 1850. It would be exceedingly convenient if these sets were completed from the year 1800, as the nineteenth century witnessed so many and great constitutional change and limitations. The parliamentary history of the reign of William IV and the early years of the reign of Queen Victoria are fruitful in constitutional precedents.

One Large Stock Room.

If the volumes were gathered together and arranged according to their classification in one large stock room, the librarian would be in a position to supervise the work of distribution with greater ease and more satisfaction to the members than at present. Moreover, were all the books kept together it would greatly simplify the work of the members for they would then be able to search records and obtain information without a lot of hindrance. A daily experience with the affairs of the department leaves the conviction that a new arrangement for the books is necessary if it is to render the best service. Easy access is the prime requisite, in all libraries. The volumes should be so arranged that they may be readily consulted, and this end can only be attained by providing ample shelving. A library may contain much valuable information, but no matter how valuable or useful that information may be it is practically worthless if not accessible.

The difficulty is aggravated by the fact that there are no rooms that could be incorporated into the department. At the present time there are not enough members' and committee rooms, and therefore the annexing of any of those now used for such purposes is out of the question. Difficult as the problem would appear to be, however, it is not perhaps altogether beyond solution. If it should ever prove necessary to enlarge the present building, it might then be possible to provide new and especially designed apartments for the library, conveniently arranged and properly equipped with modern appliances for the storage of books and documents. But until this may be done it will be necessary to make the best of the present cramped quarters.

Solution, Suggested.

One way of temporarily solving the problem suggests itself and it has the merit of being comparatively simple. The office of the librarian, the room now known as the opposition members' room, and the room between the two, might be made into one large apartment by the removal of the partitions. Steel stacks might then be built around the walls from the floor to the ceiling, and a light steel gallery erected to render the upper shelves accessible; alcoves could be formed by the erection of stacks at stated intervals. Along the outside wall, by the windows, chairs and small tables could be placed for the convenience of the members. The stacks at present on the floor of what is now the library might be removed and tables and chairs placed in the space thus made available. In the latter apartment all the statutes, journals, sessional papers, and parliamentary debates of Canada and of the several provinces of the Dominion might be placed, and, it is believed, that the parliamentary history of Australia, New Zealand and Cape Colony. In view of these facts an effort will be made to procure copies of the records in question during the recess.

U. S. Documents.

With regard to the laws and official reports of the United States and of the several states of the Union, it is only necessary to say that in many cases they have a direct bearing on many of the problems which have arisen in this country. Such questions as irrigation, government control of industries, mines and railways, forest preservation, the improvement of agriculture, preservation of fisheries and other matters of public importance have been on different occasions treated exhaustively by the federal government of United States and by not a few governments of individual states.

The department has already communicated with the officers of the various governmental departments at Washington and the officials of several of the states, with the most satisfactory results. The requests for publications have been treated with the greatest courtesy and many valuable reports have been presented to the library. Of the departments and bureaus of the United States the department of agriculture, the United States fish and fisheries commission, the census bureau, the bureau of American Republics, the Smithsonian institution, the department of the interior, the United States geological survey, the department of labor, the state department and the civil service commission have been particularly courteous and generous. The writer gladly avails himself of the opportunity now afforded to publicly acknowledge his indebtedness to the officials of these departments and to state that their help and kind consideration are highly appreciated. Pains will be taken to complete the sets already obtained and to procure yet other data.

Provincial History.

As in former years a great deal of attention has been given to the collecting of rare works dealing with the early history of the province. Already the volumes relating to the Northwest region of North America in the provincial library have attracted attention elsewhere and in the near future it is hoped that the collection will rank as one of the best of its kind on the continent. Many rare and valuable books have been acquired recently. The sources of the early history of the farthest Northwest are somewhat limited. They consist chiefly of the accounts of voyages of British, Spanish, Russian and French explorers on our coasts, and of the records of the fur traders who, with unparalleled heroism, crossed the continent to establish, in the territories then indefinitely known as the Oregon territory and New Caledonia, trading posts and emporiums. Of the former, the library possesses perhaps as complete a collection, with a few exceptions, as may be found anywhere. But the personal records of the fur traders, consisting of manuscript diaries and letters—very few of which have been printed—have been gathered and stored away by the companies for whom these intrepid men worked so faithfully, and, in some instances, by historians and collectors. Secrecy was ever the watchword of the company of adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, and all those who followed in their footsteps. It is indeed a matter of regret that these frail memories of a bygone day and generation should not have been preserved, or if they have been preserved that they should not be available for the use of the historian. Many important documents of this nature are locked away in the archives of the Hudson's Bay company in London.

It is indeed a matter of regret that these frail memories of a bygone day and generation should not have been preserved, or if they have been preserved that they should not be available for the use of the historian. Many important documents of this nature are locked away in the archives of the Hudson's Bay company in London. The writer is in the possession of a few manuscripts which he has collected from time to time, and which he has been unable to find a place for in the library. These are the result of his own researches and of his travels in the interior of the province. He has also collected a number of old maps and charts of the coast of British Columbia, and of the interior, and of the various rivers and lakes. He has also collected a number of old maps and charts of the coast of British Columbia, and of the interior, and of the various rivers and lakes. He has also collected a number of old maps and charts of the coast of British Columbia, and of the interior, and of the various rivers and lakes.

More stringent rules will probably have to be adopted and the distribution of books confined entirely to the more inaccessible districts where there are few opportunities of obtaining literature of any description. That the libraries are a great boon to settlers in out of the way places, there can be no doubt. Many letters are re-

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Weatherproof, stops leaks, fireproof, waterproof. For tin, shingle and paper roofing, iron fences, barns, outhouses, etc.

It will make a roof, practically worthless, as good as new, at a small expense. For patching old roofs tack canvas over the holes and paint with palmetto rubber paint. It fills the seams and small holes, making them waterproof and preventing formation of rust and decay.

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Bring your Lawn Mower to us and if the work done by our special electrical machinery is not better than the work you've been accustomed to—well—do not pay the bill!

Tool sharpening and mechanical repairs of all kinds done. Go-Carts our specialty.

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A waft of perfume in the air will often carry us back mentally to some scene of childhood or early youth. The favorite perfume of a mother, a sister, a friend, is forever associated with the thought of them, even if they themselves are but a memory. A lady then should be careful of her choice of a perfume.

We can please the most fastidious in our unrivaled stock—the best odors of the world's best makers. Prices 50c up to \$5.00 an ounce. Violet is a favorite scent with many women; to these, we can recommend our fine Ottar of Violet \$2.25 per ounce, while for those who desire to pay less, our "Dolma Forget" Bouquet at 75c will be found most charming.

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We Are Prompt. We Are Careful. Our Prices Are Right.
COR. FORT & DOUGLAS STREETS. Telephones 222 and 135.

AMUSEMENTS

The New Grand

The best act at the New Grand this week is that of the Riva-Larsen troupe of acrobats and bar artists, two men and two women, who go through a number of difficult and sensational feats with ease and grace, and give an exhibition that ranks with the best of the kind.

Miss Nellie Burt has a novel change act, the change being made in a bower-like cabinet on the stage through a small opening in which she sings the introduction to each change, while it is being effected. Miss Burt sings and dances nicely and the act is a clever and original one. Mr. Hamilton & Company present a little Mexican tragedy called "Bogart," which is well acted and splendidly staged. The Apollo Quartette have a good sketch in "The Man Outside," which is better than the singing incidental to it. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lewis present Edwin Day's comedy playlet "The Late Mr. Wildcats." Thus, J. Price sings the illustrated song "Wait For Me By the Mulberry Tree." Moving pictures entitled "The Incendiary Foreman," give a realistic representation of a fire company's run to a fire and fierce fight with the flames, with so many well thrown streams as to prove that the picture was not taken in Victoria. The overture this week is a Valse by F. Chopin, Ouvre Posthume, arranged by Mr. Nagel.

Empress Theatre

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," the feature of features, will be presented at the Empress for the balance of the week. This magnificent film pictures all the details of this famous story which was so instrumental in crushing out the slave trade in America. Old and young will be interested in this great picture, at the antlers of Topsy; at the charming Little Eva and the beautiful character of Uncle Tom. The transformation scene as Uncle Tom lays dying in his cabin is one of the finest ever produced. "Rover, the Dog Detective," is a picture that will run closely to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in popularity. The intelligence of the animal is remarkable, and the unerring instincts which enable him to save a baby's life, make this picture one of the best shown. "Rajah's Castle" is a fine magic picture. "The Tailor" shows the making of a newspaper. "Mike the Model" is a comic of high order. Mrs. Joseph will sing "Two Congregations" and "Somebody is Waiting 'Neath Southern Skies."

Toronto Customs Receipts

Toronto, June 30.—Customs receipts at this port for June totalled \$650,000 compared with \$910,156 last year.

Aid for Three Rivers

Quebec, June 30.—The city council tonight voted \$1,000 to aid the victims of the Three Rivers fire.

Against Opium Traffic

Ottawa, July 1.—As a result of Mackenzie King's investigation into the opium traffic in Vancouver, it is probable that the government may bring in legislation at the present session of parliament for its suppression. In the Dominion, Mr. King's report was presented to parliament today. It strongly recommends co-operation with the Imperial government and with China for the suppression of the traffic.

Enthusiastic agreement of the opposition with this last phase. It was its only chance to score.

This broke the back of the debate. One or two others spoke, but there is little else to note, unless we observe that Mr. Clements suggested that the Indians be allowed to fend for themselves. Then into supply, with the Conservatives debated each item deliberately, instead of letting the votes go through with a rush, as the government desires. So one day more is sped.

C. F. H. in Toronto News.

SHIPMASTER SPRANG OVERBOARD TO RESCUE

After Collision Roumanian Captain Jumped Into Sea to Save Greek Master

News of the plucky act of a European shipmaster to save a fellow mariner after collision is reported from Lisbon, where the Roumanian steamer Constanta, loaded with coal, and bound from Cardiff for Genoa, arrived in a sinking condition, with 23 of the crew of the Greek steamer Mikael.

While in midocean the Mikael ran into the Constanta, and tore a great hole in her bows. As she was the smaller vessel, however, she suffered most, and sank almost immediately.

The captain of the Constanta, after heroic efforts, saved all the crew of the Mikael, but the captain refused to be taken off.

As the vessel went down the captain of the Constanta gallantly plunged into the sea, and after some struggles succeeded in getting his brother skipper aboard the Constanta, amid the cheers of both crews.

British Columbia Telephone Co. Ltd.

NOTICE!

Telephone

communication has been established with

Westminster Jct.

Pitt Meadows

Other offices on the line to Mission City will be opened shortly.

Notice will be given as additional offices are opened.

British Columbia Telephone Co. Ltd.

Toronto's Birthday

Toronto, June 30.—This city will

celebrate the 75th anniversary of its

corporation next year, and members

of the city council are already sug-

gesting plans for big demonstration.

C.P.R. and Intercolonial

Montreal, June 30.—It is stated on

what appears to be good authority

that on the occasion of his visit to

Ottawa a few days ago Sir Thomas

Shaughnessy renewed the request for

running rights for the C.P.R. over the

intercolonial railway from St. John, N.B., to Halifax, a distance of 273

TAKES GLANCE AT INDIAN DEPARTMENT

Costs Two Dollars to Put One
Dollar in a Red Man's
Pocket

Ottawa, June 22.—As a rule, our management of Indian affairs is mentioned only with pride, and is left unchallenged as to the details of administration. It is a quiet corner of our public business, managed by an unostentatious department, which is left very much to itself, nominally, the busy minister of the interior is responsible for it, but in practice it may be doubted whether he spends much time over it, and it goes its own way in peace and quiet. Its traditions undeniably are admirable; is not the British treatment of the Indian a model among the handling of Indigenous races the world over? But Mr. Armstrong, of East Lambton, has had his eye upon this quiet, unobtrusive million and a half department; he has been marking its methods, observing its ways, and getting onto its curves for the past two years. As a result, he doesn't think much of the department's way of doing business; he thinks that too much money goes to the officials and too little to the Indians—it is remembered that the Indians are property-owners, and that the primary business of the department is to administer that property for their benefit. And today, on the government moving into supply, Mr. Armstrong mentioned a few of the things he had noticed. He also mentioned several gallons of statistics, and after Mr. Oliver had replied and some further discussion had taken place, it was 5 o'clock. Then the House got into session.

An Expensive Management.

The gist of Mr. Armstrong's attack has appeared already. In brief, it was that the management expenses are unduly high in comparison with the sums which actually go into the Indians' pockets; that wide and singular variations occur between the cost of administering the department in the several provinces; that the Indians' lands are alienated in a wasteful and improvident manner. Rather ineffectually, from a debating point of view, he suggested that the department take a leaf out of the American book in the matter of establishing larger schools which will "make citizens" of the Indians. Also, he had a desire to see supplies bought more rigorously by tender.

Mr. Oliver's speech was a complete denial of the charges expressed, with a general moderation which gave the impression that he had a fairly good case; for Brother Oliver's temper is in inverse ratio to the excellence of his case, and is positively vile when he is defending, say a Nixon of a Wagner case. Dealing first with the difference in cost in different provinces, Mr. Oliver noted that the Indians live in widely differing conditions and circumstances; some are in contact with whites, some never see a white face; some are comparatively well-to-do, some are paupers; again, there are wide differences in the manner in which the Indians came into relations with the department. And once again, noted the rather interesting fact that in the last eight years the area to which the Indian treaties apply has nearly doubled. Mention of the treaties led to discussion of the non-treaty Indians, who inhabit the veritable wilds, and of the expenditure upon them. These people, Mr. Oliver said, made no provision in the fat years for the lean ones which were sure to come.

How very like Mr. Fielding! So reflected the Opposition. Is Mr. Fielding a non-treaty Indian? Certainly. Mr. Fielding has made no preparation for a rainy day.

Well, the government helped these poor people in their time of distress, and had to use such agents as it could find, such as Hudson Bay officers. It had to trust a great deal to the honesty of these agents, and, if a proper showing of vouchers was to be exacted, the Indians must go unrelieved.

No Carelessness, He Said.

Discussing the matter of administration, Mr. Oliver admitted that two dollars are spent on machinery for every dollar that goes into the Indian's pocket, but defended this on the ground that everything must be done for the Indians, that the money cannot be paid to them direct. As to Indian lands, he absolutely repelled the charge of carelessness. No sales were made without the owner's consent; if any lands were sold at 20 cents an acre ahead, and the purchaser had nothing very much. There had been no single instance of cheating. And this, and the reference to the schools gave the minister a good chance to score on the comparison between Canadian and American dealings with the Indians. So far as "making citizens" was concerned, the American policy had rather been to make the Indians citizens of some other world.

Finally, a word on education. Mr. Oliver was rather unfavorable to cooperation with the churches in the matter of schools, complaining that they were very hard to satisfy. Still, it was necessary, for what the Indians needed was not mathematics, but morality, and that the government could not teach.

Enthusiastic agreement of the opposition with this last phase. It was its only chance to score.

This broke the back of the debate. One or two others spoke, but there is little else to note, unless we observe that Mr. Clements suggested that the Indians be allowed to fend for themselves. Then into supply, with the Conservatives debated each item deliberately, instead of letting the votes go through with a rush, as the government desires. So one day more is sped.

C. F. H. in Toronto News.

FRENCHMEN GET CHARTERS

Bounty Earners Represented Largely
in Fixtures for New Grain
Season

Judging from present indications, the big majority of the windjammers which will be supplied with grain cargoes next season, beginning with July 1, will fly the French flag. The reason assigned for this is that freighters for the transportation of shipments from Europe are ridiculously low. As the sailing ships operated under other flags than that of France are allowed no government bounties for every mile traversed, they are unable to compete with the Frenchmen. Hence the latter are getting the bulk of the business by hauling freight from Europe at rates which would mean a loss to the British, German and Norwegian shipowners.

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In white duck.
Regular \$6.50.
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The most exquisite parasols, dainty creations from London, Paris and Vienna at under cost price.

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Dresses
Here again we defy competition for quantity, quality and distinction in style, we know you cannot duplicate these colored wash dresses in British Columbia.

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Something better than the ordinary.
All \$1.75 and \$2.50. Sale Price, \$1.50
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Regular 75c. Sale Price, 50c

LEATHER BELTS
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Regular 75c to 90c.
Sale Price, \$0.50

10 Fully Pleated Taffeta Skirts, Very Great \$10
Bargain, Reg. \$15 to \$22. Sale Price \$10

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Embroidered
Regular 35c to 50c.
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Separate Skirts
COLORED WASH SKIRTS, samples and odd lines. Sale Price, \$1.00
DUCK SKIRTS, navy blue with white spot, regular \$2.50. Sale Price, \$1.00
CRASH SKIRTS, navy blue, well pleated, regular price \$3.25. Sale price
..... \$2.25
MERCERISED PANAMA, in blue, lemon and brown, regular \$4.75. Sale
Price, \$3.75
RAJAH LINEN SKIRTS, in blue and brown pleated, regular \$7.50. Sale
Price, \$5.00
WHITE WASH SKIRTS, duck and plique, regular \$1.90. Sale Price, \$1.00
WHITE LAWN SKIRTS, striped and pleated, regular \$2.50. Sale Price
..... \$1.75
WHITE DUCK AND PIQUE SKIRTS, beautiful goods, regular \$2.90. Sale
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WHITE LINEN AND LAWN, pleated organdie, regular \$3.25. Sale Price
..... \$2.25
WHITE ORGANIE EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, regular \$4.50. Sale
Price, \$3.25
WHITE PIQUE, pleated and embroidered, regular \$5.00. Sale Price, \$3.75
WHITE LAWN, pleated and embroidered, regular \$7.50. Sale Price, \$4.75
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The Daily Colonist

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One year \$5.00
Six months 2.50
Three months 1.25

London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Thursday, July 2, 1908

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

There has been a general opinion among business men that commercial agencies like Dun & Co. and Bradstreets were not amenable in actions at law for any damages that might result from their reports of the standing of business houses. As a rule such reports are prepared with much fairness, but occasionally they are unjust, and so much reliance is placed upon them by the business world generally that an adverse report is a heavy handicap to the person in whose case it is made. In 1905 Dun & Co. made a report on the Sydney, Australia, firm of John Macintosh & Sons, which was unfavorable and the firm, claiming that the report was wrong, began an action to recover damages. At the trial the judge held the report not to be in the nature of a privileged communication, and a verdict was given for the plaintiffs. The defendant appealed and the full State Court held that the communication was privileged, and from this decision the plaintiffs appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Owing to the very great and general importance of the question involved, the hearing was delayed until a special court could assemble to hear it. The court consisted of Lord Chancellor Lornburn, Baron Macnaghten, Baron Robertson, Baron Atkinson and Baron Collins. They allowed the appeal, deciding that the report was not privileged. This decision, of course, applies to all parts of the British Empire. The Sydney Morning Herald thinks that there ought to be some legislation to give the commercial agencies a legal standing so that they would not be answerable in damages for reports furnished to their clients. We cannot concur in this view. Commercial agencies are bodies with representatives in all parts of the country, and although they endeavor, as far as possible, to secure unbiased reports, it is almost inevitable that they will do injustice at times. They are very profitable enterprises, and they ought to be held to the exercise of great care and be responsible for their errors. To make their communications privileged is to confer too great powers upon a private business concern carrying on a private business, for a commercial agency is not even a quasi public organization. The information which it furnishes is for the use of persons who pay for it. It is not public; it is not collated in pursuance of a public duty; it is collected voluntarily and for gain. It is not information acquired by reason of any confidential relation between the agency and the person to whom the information relates. There is no privacy between the agency and the person reported on. Hence none of the elements of a privileged communication enter into the case, and we are strongly of the opinion that the agencies should be left upon their legal responsibility at Common Law, and not be given exceptional protection by statute. They should be prepared to take the bitter with the sweet.

GROWTH OF CANADA.

The Winnipeg Telegram asked Sir Charles Tupper for a despatch appropriate to Dominion Day, and received the following reply:

As one of the fathers of Confederation I would remark that never in the history of the world has such a gigantic change been wrought in forty-one years.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had no communication by railway with each other or with Canada and were dependent upon a foreign country. The province of United Canada had no outlet for six months of the year except through the United States. The conflict between Upper and Lower Canada, equally divided, rendered government impossible, paralyzed their trade and ruined their credit. From the western boundary to the Pacific was an interminable desert. The villages of Victoria and New Westminster on the Pacific, could only be reached by an ocean voyage or a transcontinental journey through a foreign country. Today we are attracting the attention of the world to a greater extent than any other portion of the globe as a rapidly rising nation with illimitable resources. We are, moreover, recognized as the strong right arm of the British Empire to which we are proud to belong.

We have in fact bound all British North America on this continent together by bands of steel, furnishing the best means of communication between Europe and the Orient. We have opened up the great future granary of the world in which tens of thousands of the best citizens of the United States are already finding happy homes. Twenty-five thousand miles of railways are now opening up our country which are long will boast of three transcontinental lines. The development of our industry by a National policy has expanded our trade and enriched our treasury. To sum up, our progress in every respect exceeds the wildest expectation of the most sanguine among whom I have always been conspicuous. My fondest hopes have been more than realized.

This despatch makes us very desirous that Sir Charles would act upon

the suggestion contained in the Colonist yesterday and prepare for the people of Canada his reminiscences of the events leading up to the founding of the Dominion. He played a great part in that work; he played a great part in molding the future of the Dominion in its early days; his share in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was much greater than is popularly supposed.

The Telegram published a table telling of the growth of Canada from 1867 to 1904, which we reproduce:

Soil under cultivation	662,147	3,745,574
Deposits in chartered banks	\$33,000,000	\$378,000,000
Deposits in Savings banks	\$4,000,000	\$82,000,000
Railway mileage	2,000	15,000
Tonnage vessels arrived and dept.	13,000,000	33,000,000
Foreign trade	131,000,000	467,000,000
Cities with 10,000 pop.	9	31
Revenue of the Dominion	\$13,000,000	\$66,000,000
Assets of chartered banks	\$77,000,000	\$641,000,000
Pop. (1907)	4,000,000	6,250,000

These statistics are very significant. It will be noted that the estimated increase of population was a little over fifty per cent. in forty years, a very satisfactory increase, indeed. But note the far greater proportion of the increases in other lines. The cultivated land increased five-fold and the foreign trade of the Dominion three-fold. This means a vast increase in the wealth of the country per capita, and this is further shown by an increase of nearly eight-fold in the assets of the chartered banks and of more than twelve-fold in the bank deposits. If we had the figures for 1908 the contrast with those of 1867 would be even more remarkable and encouraging.

Well may Sir Charles Tupper say that there have never been such changes in the way of progress in the whole history of the world. We think it can be safely said that the people of Canada are richer per capita than any other people in the world, that they do a greater per capita foreign trade than any other people except those of the United Kingdom, that they are making greater progress than the people of any other country, and that the potential greatness of their land is unequalled by that of any other.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

It will be recalled that when Canada gave the United Kingdom a preference in her customs schedule, Germany withdrew from Canada the benefit of the "most favored nation" clause, and the Dominion promptly replied by imposing a sur-tax upon imports from Germany. The action of Germany in presuming to resent a matter of domestic economy within the British Empire was roundly denounced at the time by Canadians on both sides of politics, for it was felt to be inadmissible that any foreign country should assume the right of interfering with the trade relations of the several parts of the Empire with each other. The British government sustained the view of the case taken by Canada. An opinion is gaining ground in Germany that a mistake was made by that country, and the German Commercial Treaties Association has been looking into the question. Circulars have been sent out to merchants, manufacturers and others for the purpose of ascertaining if it would be in the interest of the trade of the country to have the surtax removed. The overwhelming majority of expressions of opinion were favorable to the removal, and petitions have been prepared to be laid before the government. The commercial world of Germany thinks the trade of Canada worth cultivating. In the event of the movement leading to an attempt to improve the trade relations between Canada and Germany, a serious question may arise. Germany having a high tariff, she has something to offer the Dominion in exchange for a favorable rate of duties. Germany is a competitor with England in many lines of production, selling many of her manufactured products in the United Kingdom itself. Doubtless she could sell the same products in Canada if favored with the same reduction in the tariff as has been given to goods coming from the United Kingdom. The spectacle of German goods driving British goods out of Canada is one that would not be contemplated with pleasure either in the Mother Country or the Dominion. The situation bristles with difficulties, which would not exist if the United Kingdom were not on a free trade basis.

A MARKET FOR IRON.

Japan is likely to prove one of the best markets in the world for iron. The United States Consul-General at Yokohama says that the military, naval and industrial expansion of the country will call for a vastly greater amount of iron than the local mines can possibly produce. He thinks the ultimate source of supply will be China, in which country there are vast deposits of iron ore in close proximity to what are undoubtedly the largest coal mines in the world. These mines are in the interior and very little has been done in the way of exploiting them, the Chinese having a superstitious dread of disturbing the earth any more than they can avoid. It is improbable, however, that these vast latent stores of wealth will long remain unutilized when there is a consumer near at hand whose wants are urgent. Meanwhile it is not improbable that the iron ore deposits on the British Columbia coast may be utilized to some extent to supply the needs of the Japanese market. The following description of the iron

and steel works owned by the government is from a British consular report:

The following is a British report on the operation of the iron and steel works at Wakamatsu: "The Imperial Japanese government iron and steel works at Wakamatsu, in Kishishu, were formally opened on October 18, 1901. The total amount of the sums appropriated for the establishment of the works amounted to nearly \$10,000,000. The area of the works is about 330 acres, including some 82 acres of ground. The position was chosen largely on account of its proximity to the Chikuho coal fields, by far the most extensive coal producing district at present known in Japan."

"There are three principal departments of the works, the pig iron, the steel, and the rolling mill. The buildings are lighted throughout by electric light. There are at present two Bessemer converters with a capacity of 150 tons each per twenty-four hours, one charge amounting to ten tons. In three years' time a third plant will be completed, according to the designs drawn up by the German expert in charge of the Bessemer department.

"The number of skilled and unskilled workmen employed at the works is about 7,000, with 3,000 coolies, bringing the total number of employees up to 10,000."

We were mistaken yesterday in saying that Sir Charles Tupper is the only one of the Fathers of Confederation now living. Senator A. A. Macdonald of Prince Edward Island was a member of the Quebec conference.

About the only thing that the advocates of woman suffrage resident in London have demonstrated thus far is that they have neither got sense enough to be entrusted with a vote nor to behave decently.

Yesterday was a good day for the provincial revenue for it gave the province one-half of \$50,000 head tax paid by Chinamen. The province would gladly do without the money it could escape having the Chinamen.

An Eastern paper says some farmers near Victoria have made as much as \$800 from an acre of strawberries. The person responsible for that statement must have seen mention made of the fact that some one made \$1,300 from an acre and thought the "I" a mistake.

On the last day of last month the recount of the ballots of the New York Mayoralty election held in 1905 was completed and the present mayor Mr. George B. McClellan was decided duly elected and consequently Mr. W. R. Hearst was defeated. But it took a long time to find out his title.

In the Commons on Tuesday an amendment, offered by Mr. Borden, that the railway commission should institute an enquiry to ascertain whether passenger tolls could not be reduced, was voted down. And yet the Liberals always claim that they stand up for the rights of the people!

"Mexico is seeking America's aid in suppressing outlaws" is an extract from a newspaper published in the United States. Possibly the people of Canada have no very great reason to complain when their neighbors seek to appropriate the name America. Our own name is a pretty good one. But to take the name America away from Mexico is certainly cold-blooded. As we all know, America is named after Amerigo Vespucci, an Italian, who visited the New World shortly after its discovery by Columbus, but he never visited what is now the United States, and he did visit Mexico. The proposal that the newly discovered land should be called after him had no reference to the United States. That proposal was made by a German named Waldseemuller, who wrote a translation of one of Vespucci's letters, and in the introduction said: "But now the parts have been more extensively explored and another part has been discovered by Americus Vespucci; therefore I do not see what is rightly to hinder us from calling the land America or America, i.e., the land of Americus, after its discoverer, Americus, a man of signal ability; Asia and Europe having been named after women." It appears clear from the context that the suggestion was only intended to apply to the region which Americus had visited, namely South America and Mexico. The oldest map upon which the name "Amerigo" appears applied it to Central America and the southern part of Mexico. Therefore to deprive those countries of the name and assume it as applicable only to a part of the Continent, which Americus never saw, seems rather a high-handed proceeding.

The Mail and Empire says that some of the Ottawa ministers are not on speaking terms. This appears to be a fitting occasion for names to be given. There seems to be a rumor in circulation that Sir Richard Cartwright is not as friendly to some of his colleagues as the law allows. Possibly some of them have been pressing him a little too hard to seek the seclusion which the Ontario government grants.

There was a little passage at arms in the House of Commons a few days ago between the Minister of Public Works and Mr. Fowler, the reason being that the latter objected to the provincial government having to contribute to the construction of wharves along the river St. John. Wharf-building is a favorite pastime of eastern M.P.'s, and in view of the manner in which Mr. Fielding has sprinkled these structures all over Nova Scotia until no place can be found to put another, it is not surprising that a New Brunswick member should complain because there are yet some places along the St. John where the Dominion has not built a wharf.

A member of the Commons intends moving that polling day for the Dominion shall be a general holiday. This has some things to recommend it. As it is, there is an almost complete cessation of business; and proclaiming a holiday for the occasion would not work any hardship to the business community, while it might have the effect of securing a larger vote of the whole electorate. It is only too true that many men think so little of the franchise that they will refrain from voting if given the slightest excuse. Among this class are men who will not leave their work to go to the polls. The proposed enactment might remedy this.

We are sure Victorians of all classes read with great pleasure yesterday the announcement that the teachers and pupils of the High school

made a presentation to Mr. Paul, the retiring principal, who only recently became city superintendent of the schools. Mr. Paul will surely treasure this gift very highly, for it represents an expression of esteem and regard which could only have been drawn forth by sheer merit on the part of the recipient. We are very glad to see that the occasion which presented itself to thus honor a tried and faithful public servant was taken full advantage of by those who were best in a position to adjudge his worth and character.

The schools are closed and the children are enjoying their annual mid-summer holidays. In no other section of the world are children more fortunately situated. In most places on this continent, as a matter of fact, the weather at this season is unbearably hot—here the children can indulge in out-door sports and games every day. But it is not alone in respect to climate that the boys and girls of Victoria are fortunately situated. Where can be found another city where there are such delightful playgrounds? Here are greensward and shade in abundance, and with it all a refreshing ozone pouring in constantly from the briny deep, to fill the lungs of the youngsters as they romp and play. Children, be thankful that fate has cast your lots in the beautiful city of Victoria.

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During the course of his very interesting address at the public meeting held at East Sooke on Tuesday evening, Mr. McBride, with a generosity as admirable as it was characteristic, eulogized his colleagues for their work on behalf of the province and for their aid in formulating a policy for the government of which he is the head, which had worked with such conspicuous success in the interests of the country. It is fitting that words such as these should fall from the lips of the Premier, who is fortunate in having surrounded himself with ministers who possess marked ability for the special work with which each is entrusted. Such an utterance stamps Mr. McBride as a broadminded, generous man, one indisposed to take credit to himself which properly belongs to others. It also shows great tact, not the least important qualification for successful leadership.

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An interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier took up nearly a column of the Boston Transcript, amounting to possibly a thousand words. The correspondent says that the premier said a good deal more than he reports, but that he gives the gist of his observations. Summed up, they amount to a statement that Sir Wilfrid is not worrying over the Ontario and Quebec elections; that Quebec may not do as well by him as it did by Mr. Gouin and Ontario may do better; that the two provincial premiers were tried and endorsed on their policies and administration; that the Liberal leader in Ontario is a young man who will do better next time; that there need not be an election for Parliament before November, 1909; that premiers generally bring on elections at auspicious moments, and that he has not really considered the question at all. Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that he does not believe in crossing bridges before he comes to them. As for the scandals, he said they are not of a serious character, that the honor of none of the ministers had been impugned, and that the people of Canada are not given to being influenced by parliamentary charges and investigations. He said that he expected to be sustained at the elections, but admitted that this is a world of disappointments. All this is not specially valuable, but it is worthy of publication, because the federal premier has not of late said very much about anything, and it seems to be the first published expression of his views as to the recent provincial elections.

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OUR business does not call for sales, our goods do not deteriorate or become unfashionable, but we accumulate odd sets and pieces from our large wholesale trade as we are bound to order in excess of contracts to protect ourselves against breakage in transit. This is bargain week in Victoria—a very opportune occasion to invite the ladies to inspect these cost-of-living reducers. They are in the china, linen and carpet departments. If you are fatigued with your shopping, take a rest in one of our most comfortable, cosy oak rockers, you will find the soft Spanish leather seats both soothing and restful.

40 TEA SETS

These are complete sets of Royal Albert Crown China and other well known English makes. They are pretty and useful, universally sold at \$4. SPECIAL CLEARANCE PRICE \$2.85 Also a few sets of regular \$5 values. SPECIAL CLEARANCE \$3.25

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At 10c and 35c we have some wonderful bargains to offer you. Odd pieces of China, such as very pretty Cups and Saucers, Children's Decorated Mugs, useful Jugs, China Ornaments, Kitchen and Dressing Table Accessories, etc. These are odd pieces from big shipments which we desire to clear from our books. We have filled two tables with these splendid bargains.

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According to Value, prices start from \$1.85 Odd Toilet Sets, worth double what we are asking,

NOTE AND COMMENT

FORTY YEARS AGO

BRITISH OPINION

The question should Canada have a navy is just now receiving much attention in all parts of the Dominion, due to the fact that the Toronto branch of the Navy League has offered a prize for the best essay on the subject. The Winnipeg Telegram does not hesitate to answer the question in the affirmative. It says:

The Toronto Branch of the Navy League is promoting a commendable proposition in which a substantial prize is to be offered for the best essay on the question, "Should Canada have a navy?" This method of bringing home to the public Canada's extraordinary evasion of a national duty which no other civilized country of consequence has shirked, is likely to prove a most effective one and deserves support. The anomaly of Canada's attitude in the matter of defence is perhaps more impressive than any argument that could be advanced. We maintain at a very great expense a permanent corps and a militia. If this force does not contemplate the possibility of invasion it is nothing more or less than expensive tom-foolery. Canada has no fear of the invasion of an enemy against which a land force could be effectively employed. Her only possible menace lies in the possibility of an enemy obtaining command of the sea. Why, then, a militia and no navy? Let us cease living on the charity of Britain's naval protection or disband our militia. We can perhaps afford to be regarded as a nation of eccentric characters but not as a nation of hypocrites.

It is interesting to note that in the opinion of those whose duty it is to study the matter, the telephone is destined to replace the telegraph. Already its invasion of the latter's field is very notable. A press despatch from Montreal, dated June 24, says:

At the convention of railway telegraph superintendents it was announced that in the last six months 6,000 miles of phone wires have been built to replace the telegraph lines as despatching lines on railways. This announcement was made by W. W. Rider of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway. This 6,000 miles includes the 46 miles of the C.P.R. between here and Farnham. The convention was much impressed as the speaker went on to say the phone had without doubt proved its success, and the operators were very enthusiastic. It was certain to replace the telegraph.

Lord Strathcona ought to be called "The Grand Old Man of the Empire" for he certainly neglects no opportunity to advance its interests. On the arrival of the Canadian boys who will participate in the Olympic games he entertained them, and yesterday they were his guests at a Dominion Day dinner. "Windermere," the special London correspondent of the Montreal Star, cabling under date of June 25, says:

This afternoon they (the Canadian athletes) attended at the High Commissioner's office an interesting little ceremony when Mr. Griffiths introduced Mr. Crocker to Lord Strathcona, who shook hands cordially with each and made a little speech. He was sure they would uphold Canada's fame. When addressing Sherring his lordship said: "Ah, you are the Hamilton boy who brought Canada to the front at Athens." The team were delighted. Lord Strathcona invited them to his Dominion Day reception, which will be an exceptionally big affair this year. The team will wear a uniform with maple leaf decoration.

An Italian correspondent of the London Times predicts that the use of concrete in boat building will largely take the place of iron and steel. He says:

Large boats of reinforced concrete have been built already in this country, and five of these, of 120 tons and more, were on commission for the Italian navy. The first of these boats, a 120-ton barge, was built in 1906, on the plans of Mr. Gabellini, an Italian who has given his whole attention to reinforced concrete, and who for many years has been conducting experiments with this class of material. This boat, which was built with double bottom and of the cellular type, was submitted to severe tests in the Spezia arsenal, where a much larger boat built of iron and with an iron ram was directed against it without producing any considerable damage to it. After some time and in consequence of the satisfactory results given by this first boat, four more of these barges were ordered on account of the Italian navy. It is my opinion that owing to the unfavorable conditions of Italy as an iron-producing country the problem of reinforced concrete for ships will meet with a good deal of attention here, and that experiments and trials on a much larger and more important scale will shortly be conducted.

The "yellow" journalists of the United States have been rather quiet of late due no doubt to the fact that they fared very badly in their attempt to "pull off" a war with Japan, but they have broken out in a new place, as will be seen from the following press dispatch:

Washington, June 25.—Persistent rumors that Japan was secretly contracting for considerable naval increase received credit today as a result of cable advices that the Brazilian government was to lay down 27 war craft in England. The net result of the announcement of these plans is that practically every naval attaché in Washington is asking why such extraordinary measures are being taken. Two or three battleships of the Dreadnought type would be sufficient to make Brazil a leading naval power in South or Central America. There is, therefore, no reason why Brazil should spend funds for greater naval strength. Officers of the navy directly connected with the office of naval intelligence will not discuss for publication dispatches representing Brazil as contracting for warships to be turned over to other countries. They are cognizant of the fact that Brazil is making notable additions to her navy, but they profess not to believe that she is ordering vessels which are later to be turned over to another power. According to information received several weeks ago, Japan had arranged with British shipbuilders to offer a large sum for battleships and that Brazil would naturally sell in order to make a profit.

There is now living at Dowsdale, a lonely hamlet in the Fen district of Lincolnshire, Eng., an old lady named Mrs. Mossendew, who is 102 years old. She was born at Whittlesea, Lincolnshire, but has been in the Fen for 65 years. The old lady has been in the habit of taking a glass of beer a day, so that the secret of her long life is not total abstinence. She herself puts down her long life and good health to hard work. Her mother lived to 91 years of age.

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Dr. Tolmie and J. R. Stewart, Esq., filled the chair and vice-chair, respectively, and some of the other gentlemen present were: Hon. W. A. G. Young, Colonial Secretary; Alex. Watson, Esq., Inspector of the Bank of British Columbia and its branches on this coast; A. J. Langley, Esq., Casamayou, Gilkinson, Fell, Nathan, James, Lowe, E. Marvin, Burnaby, Stahlshmidt, G. and E. Sutro, Grancini, Findlay, Fitterer, McQuade, Wolf, Hibben, R. Flayson, Ward, R. Ker, Trahey. There were but few toasts during the evening, as the arrangements were quietly managed; the usual toast of the Queen was given by the chairman, when the national anthem was sung, all joining. The chairman then proposed the toast of the guest of the evening, who in reply delivered a very interesting speech.

Viscount Halifax was sixty-nine the other day, and says the Evening Standard, is a very old and intimate friend of the King. As a young man he acted as Groom-in-Waiting to the then Prince of Wales, and was one of the Marlborough House inner circle. He has always taken a deep and serious interest in all matters affecting the Church and its ritual; he has been an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England, and President of the English Church Union. In his recollections, which he published some years ago, he gives an interesting description of country customs in his boyhood relating to burial. "A girl was carried to the grave by unmarried women—and there would be white mixed with the mourning—a married woman was carried by married women, and the same with men. The Sunday after the funeral the family of the departed, all in deep mourning, with, I think, their hatsbands and scarfs, came together to morning church, where a funeral sermon was preached. They remained seated all the time, and took no part in the service."

Lord Wolseley, who passed his seventy-fifth year in the week which saw the death of his old comrade Sir Redvers Buller, might easily have long predeceased him. He was more desperately wounded while acting engineer in the Crimea, at the very outset of his career, than, as it chance, Sir Redvers ever was, though Wolseley's maxim always was that if you want to get on in the service you must lose no opportunity of getting killed, and Buller's practice was suggestive of much the same view. Sir Redvers has died without a son and heir, and Lord Wolseley's peerage, like Lord Roberts', has had need of a special remainder to ensure its perpetuation. The Hon. Frances Wolseley will be Viscountess in her own right, as Lady Aileen Roberts will be a countess.

Felice Nazzaro, the brilliant Italian racing-motorist, who was the hero of the great race at Brooklands between a 90-h.p. Fiat and a 90-h.p. Napier, first came to the front, says the Westminster Gazette, in the Gordon Bennett race of 1905, when he finished second on a Fiat, and since then he has been extraordinarily successful in the leading Continental road races, having won, among others, the Grand Prix de Brescia Circuit, and the Targa Florio events. He is generally regarded as the most brilliant driver on the road today. He knows no fear, and his skill is equal to his pluck. Newton, the driver of the Napier in the recent race, is in his turn generally reckoned the finest English driver of the present time, his successes at Brooklands having been almost as numerous as Nazzaro's on the road. He has had an adventurous career, having roved about the world and seen life in many quarters, from Chili to the Klondike, and from Mexico to California, before he settled down in England and took up motor-engineering. He joined Messrs. S. F. Edge, Limited, in 1904, and is their leading racing driver. He has had many thrilling experiences, of which the most exciting perhaps was when he collided with a Mercedes when going between eighty and ninety miles an hour.

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London Standard.—This afternoon the prime minister is to propose—and of course with his large majority will carry—his plan for curtailing the other stages of what is perhaps the most revolutionary measure introduced by parliament since the Home Rule Bill of 1893. But in this case we cannot look to the House of Lords for a reconsideration, a revision, or even a postponement of the government's scheme. Strictly, we know, the peers would be entitled to reject it, but they have abandoned the right of amendment in regard to money bills. They will not throw it out, because by doing so they would be acting against their convictions. They are agreed, as nearly all public men in most countries are agreed, that the state should make, or assist in making, provision for the declining years of people who have spent their lives in toil. It is upon this ground that the Opposition leaders have felt themselves precluded from meeting with blank negation a bill which in some of its clauses they believe to be unsound, unthrifty and demoralising. The policy which the Radicals and Socialists have taken up is essentially and historically a Unionist policy. Their methods are their own, and, as ministers by their action confess, will not bear discussion.

Morning Post.—To make an old-age pension payable only on proof of poverty is at once to deprive it of its honorable character, and to give it, not as deferred pay for valuable service, but as alms in alleviation of failure. There is no escaping from this by any amount of fine words about "rewarding faithful service." There is as little escape from the discouragement of thrift and encouragement of deceit. A sliding scale may avoid some of the more obvious anomalies of the rigid income limit proposed by the government. It may, for instance, be arranged that a man having more than ten shillings a week should lose not the whole of his pension, but only a proportional part. The essential difficulties will remain. So long as receipt of a free state pension is to any extent an alternative to an income obtained by voluntary effort the hope of it will make voluntary effort less. So long as the possession of income or property is made a disqualification for a pension the temptation to conceal or get rid of income and property will remain, and the pensions will be a source of demoralization rather than of moral progress. Neither the income limit proposed by the government nor any other income limit under a non-contributory scheme can be defended for a moment.

Daily Telegraph.—Few indeed who know anything of the agrarian question in Ireland will disagree with Lord Kenmare's contention that "Great Britain would more than recover her share of this subsidy by savings in administration, apart from the great deficit which might follow from a peaceful and settled Ireland and the increase of agricultural production which might follow." This is in no sense a party question, and the object of Lord Kenmare and Mr. O'Brien alike is not so much to apply pressure to the government as to convince them of the wisdom, justice, and indeed the necessity of the policy they advocate. It is clear that whatever changes or "reforms" ministers may contemplate with regard to Irish administration their execution will not be for the good government of Ireland and for the maintenance of law and order, and their task will not be lightened by the prevalence of a belief that they are indifferent to the successful working of the one measure whose beneficent influence is freely acknowledged by all classes in the country. The Opposition is equally interested, not merely because their credit with regard to Irish policy is wrapped up in the solution of the agrarian problem which they propounded, but because upon them as Unionists devolves an especial obligation to see that no real grievance is perpetuated in that country which it is within the power of the Imperial parliament to redress. Nor can the people of Great Britain escape their responsibility. For the injuries and wrongs perpetrated in a country's name the people of that country must be accountable. No impartial student of history, however strong a Unionist he may be, can deny that Ireland has great claims upon us for compensation. From the days of the revolution to the days of Pitt the almost unbroken policy of this country was one of sacrificing Irish welfare to the supposed interests of English industries. With calculated determination our ancestors ruined her manufacturing. They crippled her trade, and forbade her any share in the advantages conferred upon Great Britain by the command of the seas. For these wrongs we owe Ireland a debt of reparation.

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Dr. Tolmie and J. R. Stewart, Esq., filled the chair and vice-chair, respectively, and some of the other gentlemen present were: Hon. W. A. G. Young, Colonial Secretary; Alex. Watson, Esq., Inspector of the Bank of British Columbia and its branches on this coast; A. J. Langley, Esq., Casamayou, Gilkinson, Fell, Nathan, James, Lowe, E. Marvin, Burnaby, Stahlshmidt, G. and E. Sutro, Grancini, Findlay, Fitterer, McQuade, Wolf, Hibben, R. Flayson, Ward, R. Ker, Trahey. There were but few toasts during the evening, as the arrangements were quietly managed; the usual toast of the Queen was given by the chairman, when the national anthem was sung, all joining. The chairman then proposed the toast of the guest of the evening, who in reply delivered a very interesting speech.

Morning Post.—To make an old-age pension payable only on proof of poverty is at once to deprive it of its honorable character, and to give it, not as deferred pay for valuable service, but as alms in alleviation of failure. There is no escaping from this by any amount of fine words about "rewarding faithful service." There is as little escape from the discouragement of thrift and encouragement of deceit. A sliding scale may avoid some of the more obvious anomalies of the rigid income limit proposed by the government. It may, for instance, be arranged that a man having more than ten shillings a week should lose not the whole of his pension, but only a proportional part. The essential difficulties will remain. So long as receipt of a free state pension is to any extent an alternative to an income obtained by voluntary effort the hope of it will make voluntary effort less. So long as the possession of income or property is made a disqualification for a pension the temptation to conceal or get rid of income and property will remain, and the pensions will be a source of demoralization rather than of moral progress. Neither the income limit proposed by the government nor any other income limit under a non-contributory scheme can be defended for a moment.

Daily Telegraph.—Few indeed who know anything of the agrarian question in Ireland will disagree with Lord Kenmare's contention that "Great Britain would more than recover her share of this subsidy by savings in administration, apart from the great deficit which might follow from a peaceful and settled Ireland and the increase of agricultural production which might follow." This is in no sense a party question, and the object of Lord Kenmare and Mr. O'Brien alike is not so much to apply pressure to the government as to convince them of the wisdom, justice, and indeed the necessity of the policy they advocate. It is clear that whatever changes or "reforms" ministers may contemplate with regard to Irish administration their execution will not be for the good government of Ireland and for the maintenance of law and order, and their task will not be lightened by the prevalence of a belief that they are indifferent to the successful working of the one measure whose beneficent influence is freely acknowledged by all classes in the country. The Opposition is equally interested, not merely because their credit with regard to Irish policy is wrapped up in the solution of the agrarian problem which they propounded, but because upon them as Unionists devolves an especial obligation to see that no real grievance is perpetuated in that country which it is within the power of the Imperial parliament to redress. Nor can the people of Great Britain escape their responsibility. For the injuries and wrongs perpetrated in a country's name the people of that country must be accountable. No impartial student of history, however strong a Unionist he may be, can deny that Ireland has great claims upon us for compensation. From the days of the revolution to the days of Pitt the almost unbroken policy of this country was one of sacrificing Irish welfare to the supposed interests of English industries. With calculated determination our ancestors ruined her manufacturing. They crippled her trade, and forbade her any share in the advantages conferred upon Great Britain by the command of the seas. For these wrongs we owe Ireland a debt of reparation.

Felice Nazzaro, the brilliant Italian racing-motorist, who was the hero of the great race at Brooklands between a 90-h.p. Fiat and a 90-h.p. Napier, first came to the front, says the Westminster Gazette, in the Gordon Bennett race of 1905, when he finished second on a Fiat, and since then he has been extraordinarily successful in the leading Continental road races, having won, among others, the Grand Prix de Brescia Circuit, and the Targa Florio events. He is generally regarded as the most brilliant driver on the road today. He knows no fear, and his skill is equal to his pluck. Newton, the driver of the Napier in the recent race, is in his turn generally reckoned the finest English driver of the present time, his successes at Brooklands having been almost as numerous as Nazzaro's on the road. He has had an adventurous career, having roved about the world and seen life in many quarters, from Chili to the Klondike, and from Mexico to California, before he settled down in England and took up motor-engineering. He joined Messrs. S. F. Edge, Limited, in 1904, and is their leading racing driver. He has had many thrilling experiences, of which the most exciting perhaps was when he collided with a Mercedes when going between eighty and ninety miles an hour.

A party of country folk, while making a tour of the Liverpool "sights," strayed onto the Cotton Flags and spent sometime watching the brokers do their work there. The experience was a new one, and the visitors plainly showed by their looks that they were thoroughly mystified by the peculiar calls they heard. "I sell Jan-Feb," said one merchant, and gave the quotations—whatever they chance to be at the moment. The party watched and waited, says the Manchester Guardian, which tells the story, but without being able to make anything of it. "Ere, coom over 'ere," suggested one, and the others followed him to where another broker was intimating at frequent intervals, "I sell Ap-May," and giving quotations more or less like those announced by the first man. "Well, chaps," at last exclaimed one of the strangers to his friends, "this is a funny place; they're sellin' t' months o' th' year!"

By the death of the Belgian sculptor, J. F. Lambeaux, a life of struggle, the tragedy of which has been accentuated by a long and painful illness, has says the Globe, come to a close. Lambeaux had in him the strain of genius, though the treatment of his subjects did not always meet with approval, notably his work in the nude. In his early days he knew all the horrors of abject poverty. In the *Parc des Cinquantenaire* at Brussels visitors may see his immense bas-relief "Passions Humaines"; the Brabo fountain in the Grande Place at Antwerp is another tribute to his skill.

There is now living at Dowsdale, a lonely hamlet in the Fen district of Lincolnshire, Eng., an old lady named Mrs. Mossendew, who is 102 years old. She was born at Whittlesea, Lincolnshire, but has been in the Fen for 65 years. The old lady has been in the habit of taking a glass of beer a day, so that the secret of her long life is not total abstinence. She herself puts down her long life and good health to hard work. Her mother lived to 91 years of age.

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SIX MONTHS CLEARINGS SHOW GOOD INCREASE

Local Bank Figures Make a Gratifying Showing Compared With Last Year

Bank clearings for the month of June showed a slight decline as compared with those for the corresponding month a year ago, but were very much larger than the June figures of 1903. Last month's figures totalled \$4,391,066, compared with \$4,384,161 for the same month a year ago, and \$2,569 in 1903. For the first six months of the present year, local bank clearings aggregated \$26,785,110, being in excess of those for the like period in 1903.

It is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.—George Eliot.

This is a particularly gratifying showing, when it is con-

PRESBYTERIANS HOLD A SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

They Go to Goldstream for the Fourteenth Year and Have Good Time

The annual picnic of the First Presbyterian and St. Andrew's churches was held at Goldstream yesterday, amid ideal surroundings. It was the fourteenth year in succession that this picnic has been held at Goldstream, as those responsible believe that there is no such place for a picnic. Certainly the conditions yesterday were perfect when the Rev. Dr. Campbell descended from the train with the large band of pleasure seekers, including friends, there were some 700 persons present, who voted the affair a most enjoyable success.

The management of the picnics does not believe in formal spreads at picnics. The various families brought their baskets and picnicked through the woods, and it was a pretty sight to see the groups of happy children scattered here and there through the woods and along the stream. Many of the young people dispensed themselves in the cool waters of Goldstream river, while a spring purling out from among the boulders furnished everyone with a plentiful supply of the purest water. The older people enjoyed themselves in groups along the charming stream, under the shade of the wide-spreading birch and Douglas fir trees, while the young lads and lasses wandered through the woods up to the falls and down to the bridge.

The games were conducted near the hotel, on a broad, level expanse of turf, and consisted of all kinds of races and competitions, as well as baseball and football matches. One of the latter excited a great deal of interest. A team was picked from the members of the First Presbyterian Sunday school and was pitted against an eleven of the St. Andrew's Sunday school, the former winning by a considerable margin. There were prizes given for the various competitions, which were conducted under the supervision of a committee chosen from the teachers of both Sunday schools. Afterwards ice cream, soda water was served to the picnickers.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell was the only clergymen present, the Rev. Leslie Clay being away on his holidays, and both flocks enjoyed themselves to the utmost under his benignant care. The greatest satisfaction was expressed with the arrangements made by the railway company, both as to the service and the cars supplied. There were four special trains run, both in the morning and evening, with the result that the crowds were easily handled, although there were several picnics along the line.

AN ENJOYABLE TIME

Annual Outing By Congregational Sunday School at Esquimalt

The Congregational church held its annual Sunday school picnic yesterday on Esquimalt harbor. It was the largest picnic in the history of the church. The following are the results of the sports:

Races for primary class—Boys—1st prize, Frank Gray; 2nd prize, Sidney Hole. Girls—1st prize, Bella Gray; 2nd prize, Edith Babbage.

Miss Roberts' class—Boys—1st prize, Roy Emery; 2nd prize, Percy McLaren; 3rd prize, Arthur Hole; consolation, Victor Emery.

Miss Cullins' class—Girls—1st prize, Elsie Hole; 2nd prize, Olive Willey.

Miss Hulliguts' class—Boys—1st prize, Clarence Harris; 2nd prize, Phillip Hole; 3rd prize, Leslie Willey.

Miss Thompson's class—Girls—1st, Dorothy Astel; 2nd, Lena McLachlan; 3rd, René Holland.

Miss Scowcroft's class—Young ladies—1st, Ethel Willey; 2nd, Edna Gray.

Men's Own—1st, Mr. Hounsell; 2nd, Mr. Smith; consolation, Mr. Lanceley.

All comers race—under 15 years—1st, Percy McLaren; 2nd, Clarence Harris.

All comers race—1st, Charlie Coates; 2nd, Miss Irene Carter; 3rd, Miss Winnie Scowcroft.

Nail driving contest for ladies—1st, Mrs. G. B. Graham; 2nd, Harold Gray.

Teachers and officers race—1st, Mr. Ferris; consolation, Miss M. Braik.

Button sewing contest for men—1st, Mr. Hounsell; consolation, Mr. Lanceley.

Married ladies race—1st, Mrs. G. B. Graham; 2nd, Mrs. Bowman.

Married men's race—1st, Mr. D. Spraggie; 2nd, Mr. M. Reid.

Boys under ten, obstacle race—1st, Roy Emery; 2nd, Harold Gray.

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REV. LESLIE CLAY IS EN ROUTE FOR HOME

Impression Made in Scotland by Lord Rosebery's Recent Speech

The Rev. W. Leslie Clay, who has been spending a well-earned holiday in Scotland, is now on his way home, as, according to advices recently received from him, he intended to sail on the Carthagena on June 27, en route for Halifax. Mr. Clay reports that he has enjoyed his trip, but, as the letter printed below shows, he is glad to be on his way home to Victoria once more. In his interesting letter, published herewith, the writer refers to Lord Rosebery's famous speech, delivered on the occasion of his recent installation as chancellor of the University of Glasgow, during which the orator sounded note of warning on the importance of the individual preserving his individuality and self-reliance.

Sir: As a most delightful and beneficial holiday wears on, the home tugging becomes greater. This tugging is the most strenuous today because I spent the greater part of yesterday in the company of Dr. and Mrs. Somerville, whose unflagging interest in Victoria and its people almost makes one feel that time spent outside of British Columbia is time lost. "British Columbia," said one who knows him, "is Dr. Somerville's Holy Land." The keenest and most kindly inquiries were made about all the older residents of Vancouver island and their families, many of which I was able to answer, but some were of people of whom I had never heard. It will be gratifying to many who still remember his ministry in Victoria to know that in spite of the illness which prostrated him a year ago, Dr. Somerville is still strong, vigorous, energetic, genial and especially in the pulpit, gives but slight evidence of the years he has seen. His sermon yesterday, on "The Good Samaritan," was not only the product of an alert mind, but was also delivered with a good deal of dramatic power.

On retiring from the church, I was greatly surprised to meet at the door an old member of St. Andrew's in the person of J. F. Smith, now of Cranbrook, who, with his wife, is also making a tour of the mother land, and who, like many British Columbians sojourning in Glasgow, made his way to Blackfriars' on Sunday afternoon. *Rosebery's Glasgow Speech.*

The "Second City," while essentially a commercial centre of gigantic enterprises and just now bearing the strain of trade depression, with a vast army of unemployed on the verge of starvation, is not unmindful of the refinements of life. Her art galleries and museums are both large and rich, her squares and parks are beautiful, her schools are thorough and her university, with 2,500 students, is as efficient in its training as its situation and buildings are picturesque. Friday last was a notable day in the life of the university. On that day Lord Rosebery was installed as chancellor, in succession to the late Lord Kelvin, and delivered an address, in the course of which he deplored the growing tendency to lose one's individuality and lean upon the state. "The nation is being taken into custody by the state," was one of his epigrammatic sentences. He was ambitious that, as Oxford and Cambridge had long given a distinctive stamp to their men, the one for the traditional and the reverential, the other for inquiry and testing, Glasgow university should impress her distinctive stamp upon those who went out from her halls, and that that stamp should be the Scottish characteristic of self-reliance.

The address has been well received and freely commented on in the press. In our new province are there not tendencies at work which, if unchecked, will justify some silver-tongued chancellor of our university—that is to be in pleading for the rescue of the individual from the multitude, "the nation" from "the state"?

Beauties of Scotland.

The beauties of Scotland in June, its cultivated areas, forests, moors, lochs and mountains, its old towns, castles and churches surpass the limitations of my pen, and partially explain that strange wistful expression that steals over the face of the Scot abroad at the sound of such a song as "Jessie's Dream."

Of the weather of the west of Scotland, well, we are accustomed to rain in some parts of British Columbia, but the old land can teach us many things yet.

W. LESLIE CLAY.
Glasgow, June 15, 1908.

BUILDING RECORD

Figures for June Show Some Decline From Those of the Previous Month

June was a comparatively quiet month in local building circles and the aggregate value of the buildings for which permits were issued by the building inspector showed some decline from the figures of the previous month. The total for the past month was \$74,010 as compared with \$79,155 for May. All the buildings for which permits were issued were dwellings or additions and the record for the month does not show any building requiring a large outlay. At the same time many new dwellings are being erected not only in the city but also in the municipalities of Oak Bay and South Saanich and in Esquimalt and the building returns, in this respect, do not adequately show the amount of building which is actually taking place in and around the city.

The monthly building figures since the beginning of the year are as follows: January, \$64,725; February, \$63,215; March, \$110,800; April, \$128,600; May \$79,155 and June \$74,010.

On Tuesday a permit was issued to R. H. Bassett, who will erect a dwelling on Pembroke street to cost \$1,800.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED

Mr. Justice Martin's Decisions in Several Cases Tried at Supreme Court Sitting in Vancouver

Vancouver, July 1.—Judgments were given in the supreme court by Mr. Justice Martin yesterday morning in several important cases.

In the divorce action of Crawford vs. Crawford, in which Mrs. Crawford petitioned for divorce from her husband on the ground of cruelty and adultery. His lordship found that the allegations had not been proven, and dismissed the petition.

In the real estate action of Irwin vs. Clark, in which T. W. Irwin sued W. A. Clark, real estate broker, for the recovery of \$2000 which he had lost as uncompleted payment on a deal. His lordship found for the de-

fendant and dismissed the action. The action was for damages for misrepresentation, but his lordship said he was unable to accept the story of the plaintiff as it seemed to him unreasonable.

In the case of H. C. Lilly & Co. of Seattle, against the Johnson Fisheries company, of Nanaimo, his lordship sustained the judgment for \$12,000 already obtained by the plaintiff company in Seattle. He said there were two branches of the case, one upon the Seattle judgment, and the other upon the original case, and in both he found for the plaintiff. He allowed the plaintiff the costs of the action, with the exception of the expense of one day's adjournment which was given to the defendant.

In Hassell vs. McKinnon, the action for damages for alleged misrepresentation in the sale of a boarding-house, the action was also dismissed.

In Vaughan vs. Haywood the action was dismissed, though his lordship said he believed there was no dishonesty in the intentions of the plaintiff.

In Lister vs. Graham, the action was also dismissed. His lordship observing that the onus being upon the plaintiff to prove his case he was not satisfied that he had done so.

MINISTERS ARE BACK FROM PRINCE RUPERT

Pleased With the Progress of Work on the New Town-site

The Hon. Messrs. Carter-Cotton and Fulton, with Messrs. D'Arcy Tate and James H. Bacon, representing the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company, reached Vancouver on Tuesday evening on the Camosun and came over to this city yesterday. They arrived at Prince Rupert, the transcontinental terminal, on Sunday morning last, and at once proceeded to make a most careful inspection of this altogether admirably situated town site, while the afternoon was for the most part spent in passing over the entire waterfront on a steam launch.

Mr. Tate, who had only previously, in September last, gone over the location, while it was still covered with timber, states that the removal of the trees and undergrowth has effected a marvellous change, and that for the better, in the appearance of the place, and the many attractions which Prince Rupert possessed when it was viewed in the rough have become a hundred-fold enhanced now that the ground plan can be surveyed without hindrance of any sort. The party, which, in addition, included Fred Ritchie of the surveyor-general's department, boarded the Camosun at 9 o'clock on the same Sunday evening and started on their return trip. Some 1,200 acres of the town site have been so far thoroughly denuded of its timber, and the balance of this contract, some 800 acres, making 2,000 in all, will be concluded by the month of October. While just so soon as the plans are approved by the provincial government, the important work of making the corresponding surveys will be begun.

It is not at all impossible, judging from present indications, that the government's approval of these elaborate plans will be announced within a few days, and once this step is taken events connected with the town site will commence to move more rapidly.

Mr. Tate will likely remain here until Monday next, while Mr. Ritchie will probably go back to Prince Rupert with the town site engineer-in-chief, Mr. Bacon. It is understood that Messrs. Carter-Cotton and Fulton are greatly pleased with the situation of the terminal point.

"I had not the slightest idea," remarked Mr. Tate last evening at the Empress, "until I had looked over the situation in its present shape, that it was quite so admirably adapted for all our purposes as it so clearly proves to be."

The address has been well received and freely commented on in the press. In our new province are there not tendencies at work which, if unchecked, will justify some silver-tongued chancellor of our university—that is to be in pleading for the rescue of the individual from the multitude, "the nation" from "the state"?

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W. LESLIE CLAY.
Glasgow, June 15, 1908.

MONTH'S FIRE LOSS HEAVIEST ON RECORD

Incendiary's Work Results in Destruction of Property of Large Value

Victoria's fire loss for the month of June totalled the large figure of \$130,000, probably the largest loss for any single month in the history of the city. And these figures represent destruction of property the greater portion of which was undoubtedly set on fire by an incendiary. The fires at the Victoria Machinery depot on the evening of June 6 and that in the Hibben block on the morning of June 19 practically furnished the whole of the month's fire loss, the remaining fires doing but comparatively little damage. It was one of the busiest months in the history of the local fire brigade, no less than thirty-two alarms being responded to. The record for the month was as follows: June 2, shed, 1909 Government street; June 4, roof, corner Catherine and Langford streets; June 6, roof, Sianach road; June 8, roof, Aberdeen hotel; June 11, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 4

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Curing Freckles

Freckles are deposits of carbon beneath the outer skin.

Place some blistering fluid over one and the outer skin will come away and the freckle will it.

To follow this severe method of treating them would be paying dear for one's good looks.

Try instead this simple remedy which is frequently successful:

Apply to the face five or six times a day a saturated solution of borax in rosewater and allow it to dry on the skin.

Another excellent remedy for more obstinate cases is: Mix thoroughly oil of almonds, a teaspoonful; best English mustard in powder, a table-spoonful, and enough lemon juice to make a thick paste; spread it on the face in a thin plaster, night and morning, until the skin smarts.

In a few days the outer skin should loosen and peel off, as dead skin, almost imperceptibly, and the freckles will be on the spot.

One must use one's own discretion in using recipes or preparations, repeating it as often as may be necessary, or according to the manner it may act upon one.

Some skins are delicate and require light restoratives, others demand stronger measures.

Lotions of vichy water are recommended as wonderfully effective in obliterating freckles.

Apply night and morning, continue for several minutes, and let it dry without wiping.

Some skins and temperaments demand the curative powers of the minerals that flow from the earth, others the vegetable compounds.

But whatever the case, the more simple and natural remedies are found to be the most effectual.

Belgium's Bachelor Maids.

Twenty thousand persons, including 5,000 bachelors, attended the annual fete given this spring by the marriageable maidens of the little village of Ecaussines-Lalaing, in Belgium.

The spinster committee met all trains and the bachelors, who came from all parts of Belgium and even from Germany, were given a cordial welcome, were escorted through the gayly decorated streets and shown the various places of interest, special stress being laid on the importance of the town hall, where many Ecaussines maidens have been married in consequence of these annual fêtes. Lunch was served in the open air, and the menu was very simple by way of emphasizing and domestic efficiency of the spinsters.

On the conclusion of the luncheon Mille. Baron, the 18-year-old president of the spinsters' society appeared on the balcony of a house overlooking the market place and delivered an address on the joys of matrimony, which was loudly applauded. The bachelors, some of whom had already lost their hearts cheered wildly.

"Make your choice, gentlemen," concluded Mille. Baron. "Marriage is a lottery, but in Ecaussines all the lots are prizes." A ball took place in the evening and by the time the festi-

val was over the maidens had

been all married.

It is the first of all problems for a man to find out what kind of work he is to do in this universe.—Thomas

In Woman's Realm

HERE AND THERE

Dr. Barnardo has gone, but his work remains. The June issue of the monthly magazine, Night and Day, issued by the society founded by him, has come to hand. It contains the following description of the memorial unveiled on the 29th of June by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany at Barkingside:

"The position of the memorial is close to the founder's grave, and in front of Cairns House. A double line of trees will ultimately lead from it to the Children's Church. On a granite pedestal there will be placed a bronze group of three figures—a gracious female figure, symbolizing Charity, with her arm thrown protectingly around two infants. On the front face of the pedestal is a portrait of Dr. Barnardo, and at the base are seated three children in bronze, almost life-size. These three have been modelled by the sculptor from girls now actually in the village. One of them is lame. Flanking this group is a long seat for the use of the little villagers. Inscribed on the granite along this seat are the twin texts: 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one,' etc., and 'Suffer little children,' etc. On the back of the pedestal of the memorial is carved this extract from Dr. Barnardo's will: 'I hope to die as I have lived, in the humble but assured faith of Jesus Christ as my Saviour, my Master, and my King. A heraldic lion and crown at the top is modelled from a crest on the ring which Dr. Barnardo was accustomed to wear.'

In the same issue, Mr. Owen Lehman, editor of Punch, has an article on the "Social Aspects of Child Saving." A copy of the magazine will be sent on application to the head offices, 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway, London.

The people of Montreal have erected a school as a memorial to Sarah Maxwell, the principal who lost her life in the attempt to save her children two winters ago. No more suitable memorial could have been made to this brave and devoted lover of children.

According to Emma Brash, a writer in Collier's Weekly, the lesson to be learned after a year's experience in a town without a license, is that while the old drinkers are still able to gratify to some extent, their appetite for stimulant the town is an infinitely safer and better place for the young people to whom the open saloon was a constant temptation.

It is very hard to understand the tactics of the British Suffragettes. Surely the screaming mob that besieged the house of commons is not representative of the women of England. If these would-be voters had been determined to furnish their opponents with arguments against granting them the franchise one would think they could not have proceeded more effectively. Such an exhibition is profoundly humiliating to all women who value what is best in womanhood. Those who exhibited so little self-control as would appear to have been possessed by the majority of the women who took part in this demonstration, are certainly not fitted to govern others.

There are many women who seem to hold the opinion that so long as the end aimed at is a laudable one, any measures may be taken to reach it. These suffragettes see and feel that there is much injustice and many of them believe that if they had a voice in the making of the laws great reforms would be made. They forget that truth and justice and moderation are the foundation of all good laws. If they allow themselves to become the slaves of anger and prejudice how do they expect that the laws which they will have a share in making will be wise and just? It is far more important for the English nation, as for the Empire, that her women shall be truthful, brave, gentle and modest, than that the wisest and best of laws shall be on the statute books. The qualities of the wives and mothers of any nation are the foundation of its civilization. In this great struggle for the franchise women are in danger of dropping the substance while grasping at the shadow.

An experiment in grading has been tried in the Girls' School this summer, the result of which will be watched with interest. A number of girls in each division have been promoted solely on this year's record. For this the word of the teacher has been taken.

If this could be done for a few pupils why not for the whole class? No one so well as the teacher knows what children are fitted to take up the work of another grade and who would be benefited by going over the work a second time.

As a matter of fact the number of scholars promoted has for years depended very largely on the accommodation afforded. When the schools open in the autumn, not only all the children recommended but many who have failed to accomplish the year's work at all satisfactorily are moved into another class. It may be that this state of affairs will cease to exist.

Would the children be less thoroughly educated if the responsibility for the proper grading of the schools were thrown altogether upon the teachers regardless of closing examinations? With thoroughly organized schools it should be possible for the city superintendent and the principals to find out whether or not the teachers are capable of doing their work. For the purpose occasional tests may not only be useful but necessary. But that at the close of every term each child should be examined on every subject in the curriculum entails an amount of work and a nervous strain upon both teachers and pupils that many educators consider both injurious and unnecessary.

For a clergyman who conducted the services at a funeral on the East Side recently caused a mild sensation and for the time made the mourners forget their loss by speaking of the "foolish display of flowers." He said that the effort to ape the rich people in this custom was as reprehensible as it would be to follow them in dress.

J. J. EYCK, *Avocat de St. Pierre, Chevalier dans l'Ordre d'Orange-Nassau, Stittard, (Limbourg, Hollandais)*

Eyck was created by Queen Wilhelmina a chevalier of the Order of Orange-Nassau, and by His Holiness the Pope.

He composed the words to accompany the music of a cantata which was given during the ceremonies attendant upon the coronation of the present Queen of Holland.

trunk so that it will escape the eye of the custom house officer. Until we learn that it is as wrong to defraud the whole Canadian people as it is to cheat our neighbor, smuggling will go on and political corruption will continue. After all it is the effect which dishonesty has upon the individual that is the vital thing. The person who steals the purse of a millionaire may not be so cruel as he who carries off the savings of a poor woman but he is, none the less, a thief.

Mr. P. Fred King, of Boston, is registered at the Empress.

Mr. J. F. Jonesay, from Honolulu, registered yesterday at the Empress.

Mr. F. Bernardazzi, of Paris, France, registered last evening at the Drillard.

Hon. W. J. Bowser, who went over to Vancouver for the boat race, returned to town last evening.

Mr. George C. Turnstall, Jr., of Montreal, registered last evening at the Empress.

J. D. Hurdon and Miss Marjorie Fischer, of Duluth, Minn., are holidaying in the city, the guests of Mrs. E. C. Dack. They will spend several months in the city and vicinity.

Mr. W. J. Manson, M. P. P. and Mr. John Sprott, superintendent of roads in the New Westminster district, arrived in town last evening and registered at the Empress.

Miss C. J. Mackay, lecturer in household science in Minneapolis, in an article on the "Moral Force of Well-cooked Food," says:

We hear much these days of the moral and physical degeneracy among the poor in large cities, and those who have devoted attention to the condition assert that this low moral plane is caused by ill-nourished bodies. It is an axiom of physiology that many evils are the direct result of improper food improperly cooked. When a girl knows these things, will she consider the getting of a good dinner of no value? Not an elaborate menu, but the intelligent preparation of the simplest foods—a properly cooked egg, a potato baked to perfection, a steak done to a turn. Men of science spend years studying the properties of foods and their values, but in the average home no advantage is taken of this knowledge presented freely to them. Surely, the feeding of a family deserves as much attention as the feeding of the stock on the farm!

Not only the cooking, but the serving of foods should be taught to the daughter of the house. Sticky sugar bowls, unclean linen, greasy plates and an untidy table are things to avoid, and their opposites sought after. And above all, the girl be trained to dispense a friendly gracious hospitality, from which the desire to "show off" is entirely eliminated.

The girl should be trained also to a consideration of her own well-being, as well as that of others. She must realize the necessity of keeping her own body in good repair. Personal hygiene is the preservation and improvement of the health, and calls for some idea of physiology, so that exercise and cleanliness can be properly practiced. It is a disgrace to be ignorant of literature and history; when will it be a disgrace to be ill? Providence is not responsible for ninety per cent. of our diseases, but our own ignorance.

Enough about nursing should be learned to enable a woman to carry out the doctor's orders. Especially is this true on the farm, where the physician's visits must be few, and a nurse is often unattainable. She should know, too, how to treat emergency cases, and what dishes to prepare for invalids. The care and feeding of children should be also a part of her education. Every child has the right to a good start in life—mentally, morally, physically—and the early years are the important ones. Eighty per cent. of the cases of infant mortality could be avoided if mothers knew how to care for their children.

The advantages and results of the study of household science are manifold. It teaches observation and accuracy; it trains the mind to think and the hands to do, and planned and directed work save time and energy. It has a cultural value as great as any other study. It raises a high standard of living and of the home. It gives a woman an opportunity to share in the advancement of the world's work by managing her home so as to produce the best citizens, and this is a feeling that she cannot have where her work is mere blind drudgery. There is a power in correct living, and nothing that pertains to home life is unimportant or trivial.

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ALEXANDRA VICTOR IN FIRST OF SERIES

Wins From Seattle Yacht in a
Spanking Breeze at Van-
couver

Vancouver, July 1.—The Vancouver yacht Alexandra today won the first of the series of three races for possession of the Dunsmuir cup. The challenger won by half an hour over the winner of last year's race, Spirit, sailed by Ted Geary of Seattle. The second race will occur on Friday, and if a deciding event is necessary it will be sailed on Saturday.

The race today took three hours to a minute, the time being well within the five hours allowed under the rules. Admittedly, it was sailed in Alexandra's weather. At 11 o'clock, a spanking breeze was blowing, and the wind held heavy for an hour, with English Bay dotted with whitecaps and flying spray. Then Capt. Jimmy Deane's fleet came into sight, and the race was on. The tide was out, and after that even he had all the luck in getting best wind in the procession he led for the finishing line. But counting luck and weather and tide all in favor of Vancouver, the two boats showed practically a reversal of class from the display they made at Seattle last year. British Columbia was the winner. The Seattle youth at the helm of Spirit today, the Alexandra appeared to show better at every stage of the beautiful fight.

CELEBRATED PLAYER IS EXPECTED HERE

Norman Brooks, of Australia,
May Give Exhibition in
Victoria

W. Blakemore and other officials of the Victoria Tennis club met the Australian liner Marana, which arrived from the South Sea yesterday, for the welcome. Norman Brooks, the celebrated tennis player, who last year distinguished himself by capturing the Davis trophy against the best exponents of the pastime of the world, was there to spend a few days in Victoria before proceeding on his tour. However, we were disappointed. Mr. Brooks not being among the passengers. It is expected that he will come on the next vessel due to arrive from the Antipodes.

As it is probable that Mr. Brooks will make a short stay here in the near future and may be a feature of the open tennis, the members of the American Lawn Tennis association's official journal's summing up of the champion's ability is of interest. It follows:

"Brooks! The Davis cup goes to Australia. Brooks and Wilding, as we expected, proved quite equal to the task of winning it. Still it was not won without a struggle, and to be candid, it might easily have failed to capture the trophy."

"To Norman Brooks belongs the chief credit. He won his singles in each round. His play throughout was masterly. It has been masterly ever since he came to England this time. He has beaten every one who has opposed him in international championships and in the international.

"General opinion favors the idea that he is a better player this year than on his previous visit. If anything, his service is stronger and more consistently good. No player living has a better service. The rest of his game, too, is more solid and more resourceful. His backhand has developed from a very moderate weapon of defense into a piece of attacking machinery. Across court some of his backhand passing strokes were real gems. Of course his forehand is his great strength off the ground. On his play this year it would seem that he has improved his backhand, but it was seen quite safe and beautifully placed that although not up to winning outright, it invariably led up to the eventual winner, and it is one of the strongly scientific points about the play of Brooks. Doherty, and other real champions that they are never in too great hurry to win the game.

"The casual onlooker might have pointed the finger of criticism at his overhead work. In several instances it did not come up to the mark of his skill, but it was seen quite safe and beautifully placed that although not up to winning outright, it invariably led up to the eventual winner, and it is one of the strongly scientific points about the play of Brooks. Doherty, and other real champions that they are never in too great hurry to win the game.

"There can be no doubt Brooks played delightful tennis—it was in itself an education in the possibilities of the game to the observant student. There was in his play a beautiful blend of the knowledge and appreciation of the true principles of the game, with an almost impossible skill in manipulation of the racket.

"There is no need for me to dilate at any great length upon the scores. Our toughest match was with America. Brooks beat Wright in the first match, though not as easily as the scores might indicate. Wright is a grand player, a leader, a typical American in his methods. He did not depend on the match, and we were more than delighted to see him. It was a battle of services, with a continuous fight for the volleying position. Wright led at 3-2, and got to 40-45 on Brooks' service, but he could not secure the game. He lost the next, his service game, after leading 30-0, and then got Brooks in the first set. The latter failed to win only one of his opponent's service games usually to get the set. If he wins more, then on paper he wins the set very easily."

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Are altogether too numerous. Our schools are full of them. Chances are your own children are weaklings. It is a shame so many children grow up without health when they could be made strong by Ferrozone, the best tonic growing boys and girls can take. Ferrozone invigorates the whole body, helps digestion, makes the blood pure and rich. It supplies more nourishment than children can get in any other way and soon establishes a reserve of force and energy. Give your children Ferrozone and watch them grow strong. Price 50c per box.

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BALLARD DEFEATED BY THE VICTORIA TEAM

Peerless Performers Trimmed
Visitors to Tune of Seven
to Three

While a vast assemblage of the youth and beauty of Victoria, successful business men, and vociferous fans, watched wide-eyed through the meshes of the netting at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon the Peerless Performers added the scalps of Ballard's nine to the head pieces already adorning their wigs. The Demon Athletes trimmed Ballard by 7 to 3.

The famous month-long swat-fest was temporarily laid aside for the occasion; the Peerless ones having decided to go after the scalps of the ball players from Ballard from the time Mr. Lorimer sang "play ball" in that pleasant baritone voice which might win him fame if impresears found time to go to ball games.

Jack Rithet was the busiest Performer with the big stick. He was up four times, and got one three-bagger, a two-bagger and two singles—and they came on telling occasions.

After the gentlemen from Ballard had been safely laid away, Justin and Grover flying out to Rithet and Fitzgerald, who with Helm on the bags, being caught trying to steal third, the Performers started to work. McConnell had got to first on an error by third, and was advanced to second on Plummer's sacrifice. Russ was thrown out at first by the third baseman. Then Watteleit leaned again the ball and landed a safe hit which scored McConnell, amid the loud cheering of the ladies sheltered under the Jersey Widows. Watteleit stole second, and then Rithet fell against the ball for a safe-drive past second base, which brought Watteleit home and started him on his way. He advanced to third before Blaney struck out, and the Performers had to be satisfied with a couple of runs in the first innings.

The second was one of those quick affairs, one-two-three, but there were things befalling in the third. Ballard took a run then. Clay, who could train down to 200 if he tried hard, got a safe hit and was sacrificed to second by Anderson. Then Jurtis hit safe and Clay went on to third, coming home when Fitzgerald hit safe. Helm then struck out and Grove was caught at first on a liner to McQuade at short.

Rithet to Rescue.

McConnell started the doings for the Peerless Performers. He hit a long fly into the waving timothy of the right field which was not held and he went to second on Plummer's sacrifice. Russ went to first as bunt for a knock in the vicinity of the fifth rib by a pitched ball. Watteleit flew out to short stop. Rithet picked up a stick with two men down and two impatient for his coming on the bags. He promptly rapped out a three-bagger that brought the big assemblage to its feet while both McConnell and Russ were free scope for the test of speed in full view of the thousands of spectators. And gaiety and holiday appearance of the bay was accentuated by the elaborate decorations. Evidently the committee in charge of the arrangements had been busy. The dock was strung with bunting, flags and streamers which rippled merrily in the breeze. Added to this were the hundreds of daintily adorned or more gorgeously arrayed craft of various sizes and widely different designs, the unsuppressed life and animation of the pleasure seekers, the shouts of approval or encouragement from the strident throats of many Indians, and the authoritative thunders of the officials. The whole made up a scene typical of a western regatta—one especially typical of Cowichan, having a charm peculiarly its own and, moreover, which always seems to retain its attractiveness.

When the Victorians arrived, the sports were well in progress. Some seven or eight out of nineteen events had been carried through, for the Cowichan people believe in beginning early and finishing on time, a leaf, it was aptly remarked, which the local organizations might well take out of their books.

Immediately after luncheon the programme was continued. Each race was largely entered, particularly those open to the Indians. There was no hesitation about coming to the scratch.

All the young men were willing to participate, not only that but they appeared to take a genuine pleasure in trying, even if aware of the fact that they had little chance of carrying off the highest honors.

The Feature.

As it is usually the case the Indian canoe contests were the piece de resistance. Several up-set contests took place. Probably there is nothing which so strikingly demonstrates the Indian's adeptness in the handling of the bark to which he is accustomed from earliest youth. Turning their boats over at the start they emptied them of the water, embarked again and were off down the course before those watching could do more than count twenty. Of the straightaway Indian races that which was most noteworthy was for double paddle craft. There were some ten entries and the Indians started off with their customary gusto, each stroke being accompanied by the native "hugh, hugh," and in almost every instance, the strenuous pace was maintained throughout the mile. The finish was what would be termed in the horse-race line "neck to neck." Alexander and Folly had no sooner crossed the line than the shot gun rang out a second time to mark the arrival of Messrs. Samuel and Phillips' canoe.

Greasy Pole.

The greasy pole was a humorous feature. There were two such events, one being open to white men and the other to Indians. There were comparatively few entries for the former and the flag was captured with ease by Thurston on the first try. When the Indians had their turn practically all the braves took a chance. All their poses while, with strained muscles and distorted features, they essayed to reach the end of the pole in safety were most laughable. Although Daniels was the only one out of some twenty competitors who achieved the goal a youth of about seventeen put up a plucky effort a painstaking and clever struggle that elicited enthusiastic applause. He did not, however, quite reach the end, losing his equilibrium when within an inch of touching the coveted flag.

A mop fight brought the afternoon's fun to a fitting conclusion. This was for the Indians. And, judging by the number of competitors and the spirit they put into the different encounters, the active participants enjoyed the sport just as much as those who watched. Robbie and Sam Jones were the successful people. They went against canoe after canoe and in each melee, vanquished the foe.

Log Rolling.

As a side attraction there in charge introduced a log rolling contest. This was for the purpose of giving the men who are connected with the Cowichan river drive every year an opportunity to display their skill in handling rough hewn logs. Several competitors presented themselves. All were natives with one exception. The latter proved to be a wily. His name was Baptiste and his skill in rolling the timber in the water at a dizzy rate while maintaining his position was marvelous to many of those present. To do the others justice, however, it must be stated that they showed almost equal ability.

The personnel of the committee in

COWICHAN REGATTA HIGHLY ENTERTAINING

Over 400 Victorians Witnessed
Aquatic Sports on Bay
Yesterday

The King's Daughters entertained over four hundred Victorians yesterday on board the steamer City of Nanaimo. They had arranged for an excursion from this city to Cowichan Bay at which place the residents of the district surrounding the flourishing town of Duncan had prepared a series of aquatic events of exceptional interest. The outing was most pleasurable. In the first place the weather was delightful and, perhaps just as important, the competitions were the best conducted and the most exciting that have ever been held in that locality. As these events are an annual Dominion Day feature and as they have been constantly growing in popularity the improvement in their management will, doubtless, have the effect of inducing an even greater crowd of visitors to Cowichan when the next similar programme of sports is anounced.

The famous month-long swat-fest was temporarily laid aside for the occasion; the Peerless ones having decided to go after the scalps of the ball players from Ballard from the time Mr. Lorimer sang "play ball" in that pleasant baritone voice which might win him fame if impresears found time to go to ball games.

Jack Rithet was the busiest Performer with the big stick. He was up four times, and got one three-bagger, a two-bagger and two singles—and they came on telling occasions.

After the gentlemen from Ballard had been safely laid away, Justin and Grover flying out to Rithet and Fitzgerald, who with Helm on the bags, being caught trying to steal third, the Performers started to work.

McConnell had got to first on an error by third, and was advanced to second on Plummer's sacrifice. Russ went to first as bunt for a knock in the vicinity of the fifth rib by a pitched ball. Watteleit flew out to short stop. Rithet picked up a stick with two men down and two impatient for his coming on the bags. He promptly rapped out a three-bagger that brought the big assemblage to its feet while both McConnell and Russ were free scope for the test of speed in full view of the thousands of spectators. And gaiety and holiday appearance of the bay was accentuated by the elaborate decorations. Evidently the committee in charge of the arrangements had been busy. The dock was strung with bunting, flags and streamers which rippled merrily in the breeze. Added to this were the hundreds of daintily adorned or more gorgeously arrayed craft of various sizes and widely different designs, the unsuppressed life and animation of the pleasure seekers, the shouts of approval or encouragement from the strident throats of many Indians, and the authoritative thunders of the officials. The whole made up a scene typical of a western regatta—one especially typical of Cowichan, having a charm peculiarly its own and, moreover, which always seems to retain its attractiveness.

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The personnel of the committee in

The June Groom

In admiring the array of handsome presents lavished upon the bride, finds it's up to him to buy the really necessary articles to be properly equipped for house-keeping.

Among the elite (to which class of course the reader belongs) it is contrary to custom to include presents such as WASHING MACHINES, WRINGERS, BREAD AND CAKE MIXERS, MEAT CHOPPERS, ETC.

We are strong on these lines—also on CARVING SETS in case your friends delude you with "duplicates" of other presents instead.

Our prices appeal to the economical benedict.

The Hardware Pioneers,
Governm't and Johnson Sts. E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd. Ltd.

"Come On In the Water's Warm"

But first of all, come on in here and equip yourself with one of our fine values in

MEN'S BATHING SUITS, one and two-piece. \$1.25, \$1.00,
75c, 50c and.... 40c

BOYS' BATHING SUITS, one and two-piece, 50c, 35c
and.... 25c

MEN'S BATHING TRUNKS.... 25c

BOYS' BATHING TRUNKS, 20c, 15c and.... 10c

W. G. Cameron, 581 Johnson Street
"The Shop for Keen Prices."

Tennis Rackets, Lawn Croquet, Bowls, and Base Ball Goods

NEW STOCK

John Barnsley & Co., 115 Gov't St
Tennis Rackets Restring

charge, and to whom is due all praise, was as follows: W. H. Hayward, M.P.P. F. H. Maitland-Dougall, N. Brownjohn, G. Cheeke, S. M. Dighton, M. Elliott, W. Forrest, R. N. Hincks, H. D. Irvine, A. H. Lomas, J. Maitland-Dougall, D. H. Morton, H. W. May, J. I. Mutter, F. Price, W. Robertson, Hon. See. Treasurer, J. Jewell, Judges, R. N. Hincks, A. H. Lomas; starters, F. Maitland-Dougall, H. D. Morton.

Mr. Clashorn was surely disappointed at being unable to make the run in his fine cruiser. He was called away on business, but he remained as long as possible before the race began. The Folly made a fine showing when she arrived in this afternoon.

Following the Traveler was the Allan, built by the Canadian of Vancouver, and behind her came the Beaufort, owned by H. Bell Irving, also of Vancouver. The Restless, of Seattle, Dr. R. N.

On the Waterfront

EMPEROR OF CHINA FROM THE ORIENT

Was Averaging 17 Knots on a Record Trip When Storm Was Encountered

WAS QUARANTINED IN JAPAN

White Liner Brought Large Complement of Passengers — Rich Cargo on Board

After being detained for ten days in quarantine, the R.M.S. Empress of China of the C.P.R. Steamship company, Capt. R. Archibald, R.N., reached port yesterday from Yokohama. Had it not been for a strong gale into which the steamer ran when two days' steaming distant from the Vancouver island coast the liner would have succeeded in breaking all records for the run from Yokohama. It was her last chance. The fast schedule which allowed of the steamers making quick runs expired with her present trip and it was decided that an effort would be made to put a new mark for the voyage across the North Pacific ocean. The Empress of China was making fast time and bid fair to surpass the fine runs made by her sister liners by several hours when she ran into the strong head seas and heavy wind which cut down her speed and then nearing the land, fog was encountered as a result of which she had again to slow down—and the last opportunity to make a record passed. Until the storm came the white liner had averaged a little under 17 knots an hour.

It is over a month since the Empress of China left Hongkong with 588 Chinese in the steerage. At Hongkong plague prevails to some extent, especially on the Kowloon side. When the white liner reached Nagasaki one of 588 in the steerage was found to have plague and the liner went in quarantine. It was a costly quarantine. Not only was the liner delayed for ten days with such a large complement of passengers, but it became necessary to augment the buildings of the Japanese quarantine station—at the cost of the steamship company—to the cost of many hundreds of yen.

As a consequence of the experience the C.P.R. has decided that it will be cheaper when carrying Chinese passengers to segregate the intending travelers on a hulk at Hongkong for a space, probably ten days, before the sailing of the steamer. This arrangement will be costly, but will lessen the probability of the more costly delay of the liners in quarantine.

There were 97 saloon passengers, 44 intermediates, 588 Chinese steerage and 21 distressed British seamen, a total of 731 passengers all told. Of the Chinese debarked here, or whom 14 will contribute \$7000 to the local customs for head tax, and at Vancouver \$6 are to pay \$34,000, being a total of \$60,000 in head tax to be paid in British Columbia by the immigrants. The cargo was a valuable one, though not large. The C.P.R. steamers get the best and highest paid freights such as silk, opium, etc., and included in the steerage of the Empress of China was 2768 bales of raw silk and silk goods worth in the neighborhood of a million and a quarter dollars, and paying six cents a pound in freight. This shipment will go through to the east on arrival of the steamer by express train. The total cargo consisted of 11,628 packages, 594 tons weight and 1421 tons measured.

Included among the saloon passengers of the steamer were Mrs. R. L. Drury, wife of the Canadian immigration commissioner sent to Tokio from Victoria by the Ottawa government to supervise the emigration of Japanese to Canada under the Lemieux arrangement, and three children; Hon. F. C. Lindley and Mrs. Lindley, the former, who is attached to the British legation in Tokio and who was associated with Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister in the making of the arrangement with Hon. Mr. Lemieux, a cousin of Lindley Crease of this city and debarked here; Col. H. Apleton, a wealthy tourist who also debarked here. Other passengers who left the liner at this port were Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Robert Henderson, a Montreal manufacturer who has been to the Orient on business trip, accompanied by Miss Henderson; Capt. W. L. S. McLeod, Capt. Jones Mr. Marion, A. J. M. Shaw and wife, and J. W. Thompson, Hon. F. O. Lindley, a tennis enthusiast and is secretary of the Tokio Lawn Tennis club. Baron Bille Bracke, a young Austrian nobleman, was a through passenger bound home after a tour of the far east.

The R.M.S. Empress of India was going into Hongkong when the Empress of China was leaving and is expected to reach port tomorrow or Saturday, following her sister liner.

CALEDONIA WAS ON THE ROCKS

Camosun Brought News of Accident to One of the Skeena River Sternwheel Fleet

The steamer Princess Beatrice brought a large complement of passengers from Skagway arrived on Tuesday. Among the arrivals by the steamer were: B. A. Rawstrom, Mrs. Rawstrom, J. Noel, B. Schmierle, A. Nadan, Miss Drake, A. Samuel, Mrs. Samuel, S. A. Wilson, Miss Wilson, J. A. Turgeon, J. C. Nadeau, J. Woodside, Mrs. Woodside, J. Woodside Jr., J. Virrile, Mr. Windmark, C. A. Butts, Mrs. Butts, J. O. Lamb, Miss Lamb, C. E. Smith, S. L. Oliver, C. Raelne, J. Schoop, Miss Schoop, P. Stewart, Mrs. Ross and two children, W. Simon, J. E. Moore, A. J. M. Hosom, R. K. Bohanon, C. T. Hall, J. G. J. Lawson, J. Roe, J. Pepin, D. McPherson, C. Delbough, A. E. Stirling, W. McCullough, J. Anderson, J. Houbier, E. Tagg, C. Wimpress, W. E. Tyler, W. Beck, A. Giffellow, A. L. Palmer, L. Adams, F. R. Moran, M. J. Florence, R. J. Robertson, W. J. Mc Kay, J. Trombley, A. Steele, W. Meadows, J. McDonald, M. Creech, Miss Burns, J. A. McKinnon, G. Scott, J. M. Teaff.

HOW'S THIS?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

J. F. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

Walding, Klinan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constitution.

BRINGS NEWS OF SHIPPING DISASTER

Batavian Vessel, Overcrowded, Sinks and Carries Many to Death

News of a boat disaster involving the loss of several hundred lives on the coast of Batavia was brought by the R. M. S. Empress of China which reached port yesterday.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, wind southwest.

By Wireless

Cape Lazo, 9 a.m.—Clear, and calm. Bar. 30, temp. 72. No shipping.

Point Grey, 9 a.m.—Clear and calm. Bar. 30.02, temp. 74. No shipping.

Tatoosh, 9 a.m.—Cloudy, wind southwest, 12 miles an hour. Bar. 30.07, temp. 54. In the steamer Shinarak 4:30 a.m.; steamer Roma 6:20 a.m. Out, the steamer Umatilla at 6:30 a.m.

Estevan, 9 a.m.—Part cloudy, patches of fog, southeast wind, sea rough. No shipping.

Fachena, 9 a.m.—Foggy, light northwest wind, moderate swell. Steamer Empress of China in at 5:15 a.m.

Tatoosh, noon—Cloudy, wind southwest, 12 miles an hour. Bar. 30.06, temp. 54. In, the French steamer Caravelas at noon; the steamer Kataha at 12 noon.

Estevan, noon—Cloudy, wind west, moderate swell. No shipping.

Pachena, noon—Cloudy, west wind, moderate sea. No shipping.

Cape Lazo, noon—Clear, calm. Bar. 30, temp. 80. The steamer Portland passed south at 11:40 a.m.

Point Grey—Clear, light west wind. Bar. 30.04, temp. 58.

Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Part cloudy, patches of fog, southeast breeze, sea rough. No shipping.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Cloudy and foggy, westerly breeze, sea calm. No shipping.

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VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

HOUSES AND LOTS

Dallas Road—Large modern dwelling with two lots, beautifully situated. Will be sold at a reasonable price as the owner is leaving the country.
 Dallas Road—8-roomed modern dwelling and nearly half an acre of ground, only \$7,000.
 \$4,500—Will purchase a 9-roomed dwelling with large lot (first story brick) fruit trees, etc., handy to street car.
 \$3,150—modern 10-roomed dwelling centrally situated on a good corner, bargain.
 \$4,000—8-roomed house with cement basement and 2 lots, new stable, etc., a few fruit trees. Off Oak Bay avenue, easy terms.
 \$3,500—Good two-storey house in James Bay with lot 54 x 120, nicely situated with a good view. Bargain.
 \$2,100—6-roomed two-storey house and lot on Hillside avenue, with side entrance. Easy terms.
 \$2,300—2-storey house on Second Street with all modern conveniences and in good repair. Easy terms.
 \$2,000—1½-storey dwelling, centrally located, only one block from car line, very easy terms.
 \$1,900—New modern cottage and corner lot, 50 x 107, just off Oak Bay Ave. 1-3 cash, balance \$25 per month at 7 per cent.
 \$300—Lot Victoria West, close to school.
 \$600—Lot Victoria West, handy to street car and school.
 \$450—We have four lots at \$450 each; high and dry, nicely situated, just off Oak Bay avenue. Terms easy.
 \$525—Lot Dallas Road—with good view of the Straits.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

FARMS AND ACREAGE

Fruit farm, Gordon Head, 10 acres, water and road frontage, first-class orchard in full bearing, also small fruits; house, barn, etc., \$7000. A bargain.
 2,000 acres timber, mineral and agricultural lands, crown granted and only \$5.25 per acre.
 Lasqueti Island, sheep ranch, containing over 2,000 acres, house, barns and a large number of sheep, \$20,000.
 Prospect Lake, 89 acres with large frontage on the lake, good house, barns, etc. Partly cleared, nearly all good land, some excellent timber, \$4,800.
 Kokslah River, 65 acres, 20 cleared, good 6-room house, water laid on close to stores and school, \$4,500.
 Gordon Head, first-class fruit farm, containing 10 acres, best of soil, all under cultivation, strawberries and fruit trees, first class house.
 Pender Island, 60 acres of good wild land, timbered, on main road, 1 1-2 miles from wharf and school, \$20 per acre.
 Cowichan Bay, 50 acres very close to water front, \$500.
 Metchosin, 100 acres of wild land with good swamp of cedar, etc. \$1,000.
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A GIANT LEATHERBACK TURTLE.

Weighing 750 Pounds and Measuring Eight Feet in Spread of Flippers.

There was received at the aquarium lately from the Bayhead Fishery at Bayhead, N.J., a giant leatherback turtle, but it was dead when it arrived.

The leatherback is the biggest of all sea turtles, attaining a weight of 1,000 pounds. This specimen weighed 750 pounds, and in its measurements it was of giant proportions. Over the curve of its back it measured 5 feet and in width over the curve 3 feet 11 inches. Its length from the tip of its beak to the tip of its tail was 6 feet 5 inches. Its great head was a foot in length, and in the greatest spread of its enormous flippers it measured 8 feet.

In the head the leatherback is of a bluish black, and its shell is not rigidly hard, but slightly flexible; it suggests in appearance and to the touch hard, rubber coated leather. Its back is not uniformly rounded, but in its top shell extending lengthwise from end to end on either side, there are shallow, wide valleys, with intervening ridges, so that besides the median ridge extending along the crown of the turtle's back there are on either side and at uniform distances apart other ridges between the median ridge and the sides of the turtle's shell, extending the turtle's length.

This great turtle's jaws are remarkable. Cut up into the solid bone on the under side of the upper jaw, side by side and each an inch in depth, are three triangular spaces like the spaces between the teeth of a saw, so that the turtle appears to be equipped at its beak with a saw-shaped teeth, with the middle one of the three spaces described dividing the centre of the beak, the teeth being on either side.

Rising from the upper side of the forward end of the lower jaw is an inch high pyramidal shaped bony structure, like a solid tooth, that tapers up in its pyramid form to a needle sharp point, and on either side of this central tooth, lying along the upper side of the lower jaw, is a bony protuberance, like a long, ridgelike cutting tooth. When the leatherback turtle closes its jaws that pyramidal sharp needle pointed central under tooth shuts up into the middle triangular space between the upper saw toothlike points and the cutting side pieces on the lower jaw close up just the other triangular spaces in the upper jaw. Its jaws are of great power, and it is easy to imagine what must happen to anything that the leatherback shuts its jaws upon.

This specimen has marked upon its back "C.M." in letters about five inches in height, and in another place letters that were made either for "B. S." or "R.S." and in another place there are markings that may have been intended for a design of some sort or for letters.

In the great turtle's left hind flipper there is a hole like an eyecell hole big enough to put a thimble through that was probably made many years ago, but whether it was made by a harpoon or made to run a rope through to hold the turtle by can only be guessed at.

The giant leatherback turtle was sent to the Museum of Natural History.



This woman says that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved her life.

Mme. Emma Chatel, Valleyfield, Bellerive, Quebec, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I want to tell you that without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I would not be alive. For months I suffered with painful and irregular periods and inflammation of the feminine organs. Doctors could do nothing for me, and I must submit to an operation as I had a tumor. One of my cousins advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as it had cured her."

"I did so and now I have no pain and am entirely cured. Your remedy is deserving of great praise."

FATS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, peridotic pains, headache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulence, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Lydia's Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

PRODUCE PRICES SHOW BUT LITTLE CHANGE

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guished before throwing it away.
2—Don't build your camp fire larger than is necessary.
3—Don't under any circumstances, leave your fire unguarded, even for a comparatively short time; see that it is dead out before you go away.
4—Don't build your fire in leaves, rotten wood or other inflammable material.

5—Don't build your fire against a large or hollow log, where it is hard to be sure when it has been entirely put out.

To these "dounts" it may be added that in windy weather, or in a dangerous place, it is well to confine the fire in a hole dug clean down to the mineral soil. A fire may smoulder in the humus, or "dunt" for days, only waiting for a strong breeze to fan it into a flame that may burn over miles of timber.

Summer tourists and campers unfortunately have had a bad reputation among the owners of timber limits as being a frequent cause of fires. Such fires could be prevented, almost without exception, by a little extra care on the part of the campers, who have been the unintentional cause of much forest destruction, and who have just as real an interest in the preservation of the forests as the owners of the timber themselves. The rules given above are the result of long experience and observation on the part of woodsmen and lumbermen as to the origin of fires from this cause, and are earnestly commended to the attention of campers, sportsmen and others.

The need for observing them is emphasized by the occurrence a few days ago of serious fires in the Lake St. John district in Quebec, one village being wiped out; the fires are thought to have originated from fires left by fishermen.

WHY ONE DAY IS LOST ON WORLD TOUR

Explanation of the Scientific Practice Which Jules Verne Utilized

When the traveller crosses the 180th degree of longitude, if he is going westward, he finds that one whole day is cut out of that particular week, while if the vessel is moving eastward, one whole day is added to that particular week, and consequently in the instance, he encounters a six day week, while in the other instance he encounters an eight day week. And this is done in order to come into agreement with the different numbering and naming of the days of the week, which exists on the one and on the other side of the 180th degree of longitude, either counting to the westward or to the eastward of the meridian of Greenwich.

Now, it is well known that if any one travels around the globe to the westward, when he returns to his starting point, he finds that if en route he has made no alteration in the numbering of the days which he has spent on the trip, he has lost one full day, while if he travels around the world going eastward and in the opposite direction, he finds on returning to his starting point, that he has gained one day. And the reason for this being so, is not at all difficult to discover; because the circumference of the world has by common consent been divided into 360 degrees, and the change of time for every full degree being exactly four minutes, it will be perceived that on multiplying 360 degrees by four, the result is 1,440 minutes, or dividing it by 60 minutes to the hour, 24 hours, or a complete day.

But the reason for making one week in a world-round trip either a six-day or an eight-day week, in order to harmonize matters does not seem to everybody to be quite so clear.

Jules Verne utilizes this fact in his famous story of Phineas Hog's journey around the world in 80 days.

But Capt. Charles Moore, the ex-Governor of American Samoa, or Tuvalu, gives the following explanation of this fact:

"The day has to begin somewhere, and by common consent, the civilized world has accepted the 180th degree of longitude as the degree of longitude where the day shall begin, and this particular degree was selected for this purpose simply because it passed through fewer inhabited places than any other degree, and hence it so happens that if you go west from Greenwich, as soon as you pass the 180th degree, you are obliged to drop one complete day out of the reckoning, while if you travel in the opposite direction, on passing the 180th degree, you must add one day to your reckoning."

"An exception, however, has been made in respect to the eastern portion of the Fijian Archipelago, in order to avoid confusion in dates, and as the 180th degree passes through Tavuni, the entire group is treated in the matter of dates of the month and of naming the days of the week as if this were not the case, and consequently as far as the Fijian group of Islands is concerned, the 180th degree of longitude is practically divided outside and to the eastward of them.

NEGRESS IN SCULPTOR

Philadelphia is the birthplace and home of the one negro woman in the United States whose work as a sculptor has attracted general notice. She is Meta Warrick, and her work has been exhibited in the Paris Salon, besides having won the commendation of Auguste Rodin. One of her best groups was exhibited at the Jamestown Centennial and represents the advancement of her race since the landing at Jamestown.

Miss Warrick is a descendant of slaves and is not at all ashamed of it. Her father was a barbershop boy, and her mother a hairdresser. Her people are all of the laboring class and poor. Her art work began with molding clay in the kindergarten. When she was older she won a free scholarship in the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art. It was in this school that her talent attracted attention.

The piece that won serious attention was her first attempt at being original.

It was a head of Medusa. In 1893 she went to try her fortune in Paris, where she suffered all the hardships that fall to the lot of the average poor art student, but she also came in contact with such men as Saint Gaudens and Rodin, and had the satisfaction of obtaining serious recognition in the Paris Salon.

A WOMAN TO BE PRETTIE

Must Have Exquisite and Glossy Hair, No Matter What Color.

The finest contour of a female face, the sweetest smile of a female mouth, loses something if the head is crowned with scant hair. Scant and falling hair, it is now known, is caused by a parasite that burrows into the scalp to the root of the hair, where it seizes the vitality. The little white scales the germ that grows up in burrowing are called dandruff. To cure dandruff permanently, then, and to stop falling hair, that germ must be killed. Newbold's Herpicide, an entirely new result of the chemical laboratory, destroys the dandruff germ, and of course stops the falling hair, and prevents baldness. Sold by leading druggists. Send for stamp for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Two sizes, 50c and \$1. C. B. Bowen & Co., 64 Government Street, special Agents.

FOOD

Flour

Royal Household, a bag..... \$2.00

Lake of the Woods, a bag..... \$2.00

Royal Standard..... \$2.00

Wild Rose, per bag..... \$1.75

Calgary, a bag..... \$2.00

Hungarian, per bbl..... \$7.75

Switzerland, a bag..... \$2.00

Montreal, per sack..... \$7.75

Mosett's Best, per bbl..... \$7.75

Drifted Snow, per sack..... \$1.70

Three Star, per sack..... \$2.00

Foodstuffs

Bran, per 100 lbs..... \$1.60

Shorts, per 100 lbs..... \$1.70

Middlings, per 100 lbs..... \$1.75

Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs..... \$2.00

Oats, per 100 lbs..... \$1.85

Barley, per 100 lbs..... \$1.70

Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs..... \$2.00

Feed Beans, per 100 lbs..... \$1.80

Whole Corn, per 100 lbs..... \$1.75

Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs..... \$2.05

Hay, grasser, per ton..... \$29.00

Hay, Prairie, per ton..... \$15.00

Hay, Alfalfa, Clover, per ton..... \$20.00

Vegetables

Celery, two heads..... .25

Lettuce, two heads..... .05

Onions, American, per lb..... .29

Onions, round, four pounds..... \$1.50

New Potatoes, four pounds..... .15 to .25

Cauliflower, each..... .05

Cabbage, local, per lb..... .05

Cabbage, new..... .10

Red Cabbage, per lb..... .05

Rhubarb, four pounds..... .25

Asparagus, per lb..... .20

Green Beans, per lb..... .25

Beans, per lb..... .15

Egg Plant, per lb..... .25

Tomatoes, per lb..... .20

Cucumbers, each..... .20

Milk

Fresh Island, per dozen..... .35

Cheese—

Canadian, per lb..... .25

Newchaste, each..... .05

Granite, local, each..... .10

Manitoba, per lb..... .35

Best dairy, per lb..... .35

Victoria Creamery, per lb..... .35

Cowichan Creamery, per lb..... .35

Common Creamery, per lb..... .35

Chilliwack Creamery, per lb..... .35

Alberni Creamery, per lb..... .35

Fruit

Strawberries, per box..... .10

Grape Fruit, per dozen..... .75

Oranges, per dozen..... .25 to .50

Lemons, per dozen..... .25

Figs, cooking, per lb..... .08 to .25

Bananas, per doz..... .25

Figs, table, per lb..... .25

Raisins, Valencia, per lb..... .15

Kulasing, table, per lb..... .25 to .50

Pineapples, each..... .40

Cherries, California, per lb..... .25

Cherries, local, per lb..... .15

Apricots, Cal., per basket..... .50

Plums, Cal., per basket..... .50

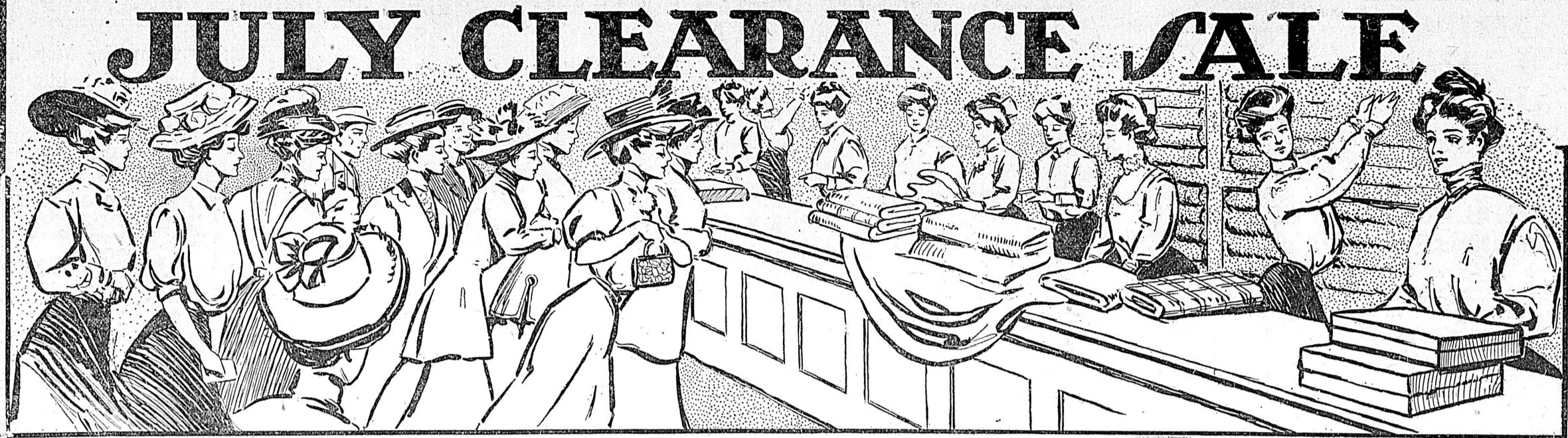
Melons, Cal., each..... .05 to .20

Nuts

Walnuts, per lb..... .20

Brazil, per lb..... .20

Almonds, Jordan, per lb..... .75</



EXTRA SPECIAL FOR TODAY

WOMEN'S SKIRTS

\$8.75 to \$9.50 for \$4.75

W O M E N ' S O U T S I D E SKIRTS, made up in blue, black, and brown chiffon, finished Venetians and Panamas. Also some handsome tweed effects. The styles are the popular circular cut. Also many handsome styles in the pleated effects now so much worn. Regular prices \$8.75 to \$9.50. July Sale Price..... \$4.75

MADRAS MUSLINS

35c to 50c for..... 25c
60c to 65c for..... 45c
75c to \$1.25 for..... 65c

MADRAS MUSLINS, a nice range of patterns in different colorings and designs. Regular prices 35c and 50c. July Sale Price..... 25c

MADRAS MUSLINS, a large assortment of designs in white, ecru and colored effects. Some very handsome patterns are shown in this assortment. Regular prices 60c and 65c. July Sale Price..... 35c

MADRAS MUSLINS, in a rich assortment of handsome designs, in white, ecru and pretty combination colorings in floral designs, some having tassels on both edges. Regular prices 75c to \$1.25. July Sale Price..... 65c

BRUSSELS CARPETS

\$1.40 to \$1.85 for \$1.00

A large range of patterns in the best quality English Body Brussels Carpets, beautiful designs and colorings in conventional, floral and scroll effects, with 5-8 borders to match. Also some with 3-4 stair to match. These values are certainly exceptional.

Regular prices \$1.40 to \$1.85. July Sale Price..... \$1.00

JULY SALE SPECIALS FROM THE MEN'S DEPT.

MEN'S SHIRTS, regular price 50c. July Sale Price..... 35c

MEN'S SOX, reg. price 25c. July Sale Price..... 17c

MEN'S NECKWEAR, regular price 25c. July Sale Price..... 15c

MEN'S BRACES, regular price 50c. July Sale Price..... 25c

Special Luncheon 25c

For the convenience of shoppers today we will serve a special luncheon at the above price. The menu:—Cold Chicken, Cold York Ham, Cold Ox Tongue, Cold Roast Pork, English Mutton Chops, with bread, butter and vegetables; Chocolate Pudding, Strawberries and Cream.

OUR 30TH ANNUAL SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE starts this morning. We do not, as a rule, resort to extravagant phrases in describing the values we offer, but this year's bargains are, to say the least, wonderful ones. Many are the causes that contribute to making this Our Greatest Summer Sale. For months back we have been able to buy fresh, seasonable goods away below the regular prices, owing to the backward weather we have more of these lines on hand than we should have at this time of the year. Therefore we have made sweeping reductions from the special prices that we have been asking, making the July Sale Prices this year the lowest that we have ever offered. Watch for our daily announcements, it will pay you, as extra specials will be offered each day throughout the month of July.

Remarkable Values in Women's Ready-to-Wear Garments

Women's Tailored Costumes

\$14.50 to 17.50

JULY SALE PRICE

\$8.75

EVERY SUIT is new this season, made up in the latest styles, including the Merry Widow, semi-fitted and single-breasted cut-away effects. All are made of the newest cloths and are perfectly tailored.

\$22.50 to \$35

JULY SALE PRICE

\$14.50

and black, in Panamas and Venetians, silk-lined coats, newest circular skirts, with wide bias fold.

WOMEN'S COSTUMES, in Prince Charming, Merry Widow and plain tailoring effects. The colors are brown, blue, grey

MANY of these Suits are New York samples. They are in all the newest colors and styles, from the plain tailored effects to the very dressy garments, many of which are smartly trimmed with silk braids and stitching.

\$40 to \$50

JULY SALE PRICE

\$22.50

and black, in Panamas and Venetians, silk-lined coats, newest circular skirts, with wide bias fold.

The Costumes are exclusive models, copies of French imports. They are the very highest grade goods that we carry, made of the finest cloths and trimmed and finished in the most elaborate manner. Only one of a kind in most cases.

\$75 to \$125

JULY SALE PRICE

\$45.00

and black, in Panamas and Venetians, silk-lined coats, newest circular skirts, with wide bias fold.

Women's Novelty Coats

\$15.00 Coats

JULY SALE PRICE

\$9.50

GREEN SHOT SILK COAT, 3-4 length, double box pleat back and front, roll collar and cuffs, with braid finish.

\$25.00 Coats

JULY SALE PRICE

\$18.50

PONGEE COATS, 3-4 and 7-8 length, in loose and semi-fitted backs, with roll collar and cuffs, finished with silk braid.

\$35.00 Coats

JULY SALE PRICE

\$25.00

PONGEE COATS in the new kimono style, handsomely trimmed with silk braid, one of the very newest styles.

\$45.00 Coats

JULY SALE PRICE

\$32.50

PONGEE COATS, 7-8 length, in either tight or loose fitting, inlaid collar of braid, also rows of braid over shoulder.

Silk Shirt Waist Suits

SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITS, reg. \$20. Suits. July Sale Price..... \$14.50
SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITS, reg. \$25. Suits. July Sale Price..... \$18.75
SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITS, reg. \$22.50 Suits. July Sale Price..... \$26.75
SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITS, reg. \$35.00 Suits. July Sale Price..... \$28.50

Women's Lingerie Dresses

\$13.50 to \$17.50

JULY SALE PRICE

\$7.50

This is one of the biggest bargains of the lot. These dresses are made of the finest white muslin, in lawns, organdies and mulls, trimmed with the finest laces, in the most dainty manner. These dresses are beauties.

\$13.50 to \$17.50

JULY SALE PRICE

\$7.50

A Few Items in Footwear

WOMEN'S CHOCOLATE RUSSIA CALF, Russet Russia Calf or Russia Gore Calf Pump Shoes, Goodyear soles, regular price \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00. July Sale Price..... \$3.50

LIGHT OR DARK TAN 2-HOLE SAILOR TIES, light turn soles, Cuban heels, regular price \$4.00. July Sale Price..... \$2.50

WOMEN'S BLACK VICI KID LACED BOOTS, flexible turn soles, Cuban heels, regular price \$5.00. July Sale Price..... \$2.50

BURST'S CHAMPAGNE SUEDE TIE SHOES, made from genuine suede calf, calf covered heels, hand turned soles, regular price \$6.00. July Sale Price..... \$1.75

WOMEN'S DONGOLA KID BLUCHER CUT LOW SHOES, light or stout soles, self tips, regular price \$1.75. July Sale Price..... \$1.00

OLD LADIES' DONGOLA KID BOOTS, lace or button, plain toes, common sense heels, light flexible sewn soles, regular price \$2.50. July Sale Price..... \$1.75

WOMEN'S DONGOLA KID OXFORD OR BLUCHER CUT OXFORD SHOES, sewn soles, Cuban heels, regular price \$2.50. July Sale Price..... \$1.75

WOMEN'S BLACK DONGOLA KID LACED BOOT, Blucher cut, patent tips, Goodyear welt soles, Cuban heels, regular price \$5.00. July Sale Price..... \$2.50

WOMEN'S CHOCOLATE KID LACED BLUCHER CUT LOW SHOES, Goodyear welted or light turn soles, Cuban heels, regular price \$5.00. July Sale Price..... \$3.00

WOMEN'S LACED BOOT, seamless Whole Patent Colt Fox, Mat. Kid tops, hand-turned soles, Cuban heels, sizes 2½ to 6½, regular price \$6.50. July Sale Price..... \$3.50

COLORED DRESS GOODS—

FANCY CHECK VOLLES, in brown, cardinal, grey, heliotrope, reseda and white checks, 42 inches wide, regular price 50c. July Sale Price..... \$25c

STRIPED WOOL TAFFETAS, silk colored stripes, in cream, champagne, reseda, brown, sky, navy, regular price 50c. July Sale Price..... \$25c

STRIPED MOHAIR SICILIANS, cream and fawn grounds, with colored stripes, 46 inches wide, regular price \$1.00. July Sale Price..... \$50c

LUSTRES, light and dark emerald, light and dark grey, fawn and cardinal, 45 inches wide, reg. price 75c. July Sale Price..... 50c

Men's Clothing at Great and Sweeping Reductions

\$15.00 to \$20.00 Fit Rite Suits. July Sale Price \$11.75

Some of the best bargains we have are to be found in these Suits. They are made up in the finest worsteds and tweeds, in all the newest and best colorings. When we state that they are the Fit Rite make, that is a guarantee that the style and making is sure to be the best. No better fitting or better made can be had than the Fit Rite. No matter how hard you are to please, you will like these suits. Regular \$15.00 to \$20.00 suits. July Sale Price..... \$11.75

\$12.50 to \$15.00 Suits July Sale Price \$9.75

Some really Swell Suits in this lot. They are made of tweeds and worsteds, in nice fine qualities and a large range of patterns. The colorings run from real light to darkest shades. These suits are splendidly made and finished in the best possible manner. You will be surprised to see what a good suit can be bought for this money. Regular \$12.50 to \$15.00. July Sale Price..... \$9.75

\$8.50 to \$12.50 Suits, July Sale Price \$6.75

These Suits are made up in good quality tweeds and worsteds in a large variety of patterns, in light, medium and dark shades. These garments are exceedingly well made and are certainly a great snap at this price. Regular prices \$8.50 to \$12.50. July Sale Price..... \$6.75

A Few of the Dress Goods Bargains

HENRIETTAS, all wool, in rose, salmon, olive, bronze, pea, emerald, and sea greens, blues and browns, 44 inches wide, regular price 50c. July Sale Price..... \$25c

BROADCLOTHS, light evening shades, light grey, nile, old rose, mauve, 54 inches wide, regular price \$2.75. July Sale Price..... 75c

BROADCLOTHS, light grey, old rose and nile, 46 inches wide, regular price \$1.50. July Sale Price..... 75c

STRIPED TWEEDS, grey, fawn, green, wine and dark grey, 46 inches wide, regular price \$1.75. July Sale Price..... 75c

BLACK WOOL TAFFETA, fine shadow check, 44 inches wide, regular price \$1.25. July Sale Price..... 75c

BLACK CREPE DE CHINE, silk and wool, fine spots, regular price \$1.25. July Sale Price..... 75c

VENETIAN CLOTH, silk embroidered spot, 42 inches wide, regular price \$1.00. July Sale Price..... 75c

BLACK LUSTRE, fancy shadow check and spot, 42 inches wide, regular price \$1.50. July Sale Price..... 75c

BLACK VOILE, silk embroidered spots and stripes, 45 inches wide, regular price \$2.00. July Sale Price..... \$1.00

BLACK EOLIENNE, fancy dotted effect, 48 inches wide, regular price \$2.00. July Sale Price..... \$1.00

EXTRA SPECIAL FOR TODAY

TRIMMED MILLINERY

\$5.00 to \$8.00 for \$2.50

Extra Special Offering from the Millinery Department for today. A splendid assortment of handsomely trimmed Hats in the very newest styles and colors.

Values that sell ordinarily from \$5.00 to \$8.00 will sell today, July Sale Price..... \$2.50

MUSLIN BLOUSES

\$2.50 to \$3.50 for \$1.50

A special assortment of Muslin Blouses on sale today at this price, and this offering might correctly be termed a climax to value giving in Muslin Waists. All through the season we have been offering the most astonishing values in waists, but the special eclipses all previous efforts. The blouses are in muslins in the lingerie styles, some exceedingly dainty, handsome patterns; the tailored styles in muslins with stiff collars, some embroidered, and plain tailored styles in light weight mercerized piques. This is the finest lot of waists that we have ever seen for this price.

Regular \$2.50 to \$3.50. July Sale Price..... \$1.50

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES

35c to 50c for..... 25c
60c to 65c for..... 35c
\$1.10 to \$1.25 for..... 75c

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES, made of good quality prints in medium and dark colors, nice, attractive styles. Regular prices 35c and 50c. July Sale Price..... 25c

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES, made up in good quality prints, in light, medium and dark colors. Also pretty little white dresses, daintily trimmed with embroidery. Regular prices 60c and 65c. July Sale Price..... 35c

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES, made of fine prints, cambrics, ginghams and zephyrs, in all colors, checks and stripes. Also handsome white muslin dresses in organdies and mulls, prettily trimmed. Regular prices \$1.70 and \$1.25. July Sale Price..... 75c

Afternoon Tea

When feeling fatigued with shopping take a visit to our new Tea Rooms and have afternoon tea. The following menu for today:—Cake, Toast, Toasted Buns, Rolls, Tea, Cocoa with Whipped Cream; Coffee, Cocoa.